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FURTHER ON APPEAL FOR NUCLEAR ARMS FREEZE

Appeal Presented to Envoys

LD211719 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- The text of the June 16, 1983 Resolution of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and aide memoires of the Soviet Government to the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the French Republic, and the People's Republic of China, containing the proposal that all powers possessing nuclear arms should freeze all nuclear arms in their possession quantitatively and qualitatively, were presented at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs today to the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France, and the PRC. Such a freeze, it is said in the Soviet Government's appeal, would provide for an end to the quantitative buildup of all the components of the nuclear arsenals of the sides and also for their commitment not to deploy nuclear arms of new kinds and types.

Besides, each side would introduce a moratorium on the holding of all tests of nuclear munitions, as well as on the testing of new kinds and types of vehicles for the delivery of nuclear weapons.

Compliance with the commitments to observe the freeze could be effectively monitored by national technical means. Should the need arise, some additional measures on the basis of cooperation could be worked out and agreed upon.

It goes without saying that the nuclear freeze would be most effective if it were introduced simultaneously by all the nuclear powers. The Soviet Government, however, finds it possible for this to be done initially by the Soviet Union and the United States, assuming that the other nuclear powers would act similarly.

The appeal stresses that coming out with this major initiative, the Soviet Union by no means regards the freeze as an end in itself, but views this measure as an effective first step on the road to reducing and, ultimately, fully liquidating nuclear arms and thereby to eliminating the threat of nuclear catastrophe altogether.

The Soviet Government expects that the Governments of the United States, Britain, France, and the PRC will treat this proposal with all seriousness and attention, proceeding from the high responsibility borne by nuclear powers for the preservation of universal peace. Soviet representatives, the appeal says, will be ready at any moment to commence the discussion of the relevant concrete questions with representatives of the above-named states.

Analyst Urges Acceptance

LD221035 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 22 Jun 83

["A Big and Bold Stride Forward" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: Speaking in an interview with the West German DER SPIEGEL magazine, Yuriy Andropov spelled out in a nutshell the essence of the Soviet stand as being "not to start the arms race, where it did not take place, and stop it, where it is taking place." This clear-cup political formula epitomizes most completely and clearly the gist of the Soviet land's foreign policy.

A striking evidence of the consistency of this principled policy is the appeal by the USSR Government to the Governments of the USA, Britain, France, and the PRC containing the proposal that all powers possessing nuclear weapons freeze all of their nuclear weapons quantiatively and qualitatively.

The fresh Soviet initiative immediately met with wide international response. This is natural, as one can hardly overestimate the importance and topicality of this big and bold stride forward. The material preparations for war, which have been started by the imperialist circles of Washington and NATO, are continuing, thus pushing the world into the abyss of nuclear self-immolation. While throughout the history of wars the aggregate quantity of the used explosive substances was not more than 10 megatons, today, stockpiled in the nuclear arsenals are already weapons with an aggregate yield of more than 50 thousand megatons! Needless to say that it is of tremendous significance to stop already now, today, that dangerous spiral of accumulating ever new mont blancs of death-carrying weapons! As it is clear now more than ever before, that all the casualties and calamities of bloody wars in humankind's history, including the two world wars, would be overshadowed by what could happen as a result of a universal conflict.

In discussing and commenting on the USSR's fresh peaceful proposal, prominent political and public figures in various countries, the presses, stress with good reason that a freeze on all components of the nuclear arsenals would not only increase the degree of confidence in the relations between states having nuclear weapons. Putting an end to the build-up of nuclear weapons would be an effective move that would be comparatively easy to make, it would be a starting point for their subsequent reduction, and, in the long run, of their total scrapping. This, in its turn, would create a more favourable situation for reaching mutually acceptable agreements at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons and nuclear weapons in Europe in accordance with the principles of equality and equal security.

The idea of a freeze is already today supported by broad public circles in the USA and in Western Europe. It goes without saying that they, in common with the Soviet Union, do not consider the freeze to be an aim in itself. But this measure, should it be realized, could indisputably become an effective first step on the way towards eliminating the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The international public expects the Governments of the USA, Britain, France, and the PRC to show every attention and a serious attitude to the fresh Soviet Union's proposal, proceeding from the high responsibility which the nuclear powers have to bear for preserving universal peace.

ISSUE OF MISSILES IN W. EUROPE, USSR RESPONSE VIEWED

WA220900 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 24, 19-26 Jun 83 (Signed to Press 7 Jun 83) p 5

["Viewpoint" article by Nikolay Portugalov: "The Challenge Will Be Accepted"]

[Text] The Soviet Government's statement of May 28 on reply measures of the USSR which will be taken without delay in the event the USA and NATO set about deploying the new American missiles in Europe, is qualified as "menacing" by the Atlantic leaders. For instance, commenting at a press conference in Williamsburg on the statement on security questions adopted by the leaders of the Big Seven, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said that the Western heads of state and government found it necessary to "demonstrate their strength and unity" in response to a "very menacing statement by the Soviet Union". The leaders of the European NATO countries spoke much in the same vein.

A New Round Will Be Started

And what did you expect, gentlemen? Did you really believe your own argument given currency by the master of the White House himself, who on May 27 told foreign journalists that the Russians will accept talks on the so-called interim solution "once they see that we and our allies are determined to go forward with the deployment of these weapons" (i.e., Pershing-2 and cruise missiles)?

"Threats" have nothing to do with this. The Soviet Union is simply duty bound to draw specific conclusions from the obtaining situation: NATO's "two-track decision", formulated in December 1979 as being reversible no matter what (it said among other things, that the West's requirement for medium-range weapons may be reconsidered in light of the specific results of the talks, but did not say a word about an "automatic" beginning of deployment in the autumn of 1983, if the talks had not yet led to positive results by that time), is, to all intents and purposes, becoming irreversible. The authors of the above-mentioned Williamsburg statement on security questions merely repeated, with the monotony of an answering device, the proposals which are unacceptable for the Soviet Union and again rejected the Soviet proposals of December 21, 1982, and May 3, 1983 -- the limit of concessions we have reached in Geneva in search of a mutually acceptable compromise.

What is there left to be said here if Mr Weinberger has already brought to Bonn the concrete schedule for the deployment of Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany, and in all probability himself instructed his services to leak this to the press in advance (DER SPIEGEL, No. 21, May 23, 1983)! In line with this, NATO's traditional June "summer" session will get down to "working up" this schedule. And nothing else. After Williamsburg, NATO's "two-track decision" has acquired the image of being a joint decision of the West to start a new round of the nuclear arms race on a global and regional scale, aiming at obtaining unilateral strategic advantages at all costs. (It is not in vain that Japan, which, it would seem, has nothing to do with questions of NATO's competence, is now linked up with the decision, too.) According to the apt expression of the Paris LE MONDE, a kind of "super-NATO" has been created, a peculiar type of "Security Council of the West under U.S. aegis".

Incidentally, speaking in Bonn on May 30, the chief of the Pentagon, with his matchless political flair, again said that the Soviet Union's desire to carry on the talks in Geneva is only due to NATO's resolve to deploy the new missiles. As a matter of fact, Weinberger's behaviour can be understood in this given case: coming to a country in which deployment of Pershing-2 missiles must be started in half a year and where 70 per cent of the population is opposed to this, as evidenced by the latest opinion polls, he simply did not find the strength to abandon arguments which until recently could somehow influence broad strata of the West European public.

The Atomic Glove Will Be Picked Up!

Now they will no longer be able to! After the Soviet statement it should be clear to every West European that with the appearance of the very first Pershing-2s on West German territory and the very first cruise missiles in Sicily, the Soviet Union will have no other option (for the umpteenth time already!) than to pick up the atomic glove thrown to it. A new round of the nuclear arms race will be started, this being imposed on us, and Europe will become its main arena. As a result, of course, there will be neither "zero" nor "interim" options; on the contrary, there will be more nuclear weapons on the continent, both medium-range and tactical, and besides, they will appear in countries in which there hadn't been any in the past.

What will the Soviet reply look like in the military respect? Thought is given to this in the West. In an interview with the Paris LIBERATION, Egon Bahr, the SDPG spokesman on disarmament questions, said recently that the question will evidently be of Soviet systems which, from the territory of Czechoslovakia or the GDR, for instance, will be able to reach targets in the FRG in two minutes. "And these will be automatically launched systems," Bahr added.

But, some Western observers may object, the siting of the new American missiles in Europe and the Russians' measure in reply do not yet mean that a nuclear war is inevitable in the foreseeable future. This is true, although the heightening of the probability of a nuclear conflict on the "European theatre" is in itself a horrible threat.

A Few Questions to the West Germans

The return to the 1950s and the policy of total confrontation, but on an incomparably higher level of nuclear armaments, is fraught with other far-reaching consequences of a political nature. This can be illustrated most vividly by the FRG, which, by the will of the USA, NATO, and its own political leadership, is being turned, to use a German metaphor, into the "Speerspitze" (spearhead) of the West's so-called "complementary nuclear armament". In this connection it would be good to put -- without any polemical pointedness -- a few questions to those West German politicians and observers who favour the siting of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in their house.

July will see Chancellor Kohl's first visit to Moscow. The sides agree that in the course of the coming talks at the summit, efforts will have to be exerted to formalize "whatever positive factors exist in the relations between our countries and to map out prospects for the future".

But, as journalists, we may ask our West German counterparts whether they sincerely believe that the forthcoming realization of NATO's "two-track decision" will not cast a long shadow on the prospects of constructive development of relations between the FRG and all the socialist countries. Does it not seem to them, for instance, that both German states, which will gloomily view each other through a missile paling, will find it much more difficult to promote normal relations with each other, relations to which the new ruling coalition in the FRG attaches paramount importance, as it has said? And will not the new missiles play the part of a kind of "nuclear spade" which will make the ditch separating the two German states even deeper, a ditch which Bonn tries at least not to deepen?

Furthermore, not long ago Chancellor Kohl and Vice-Chancellor Genscher demonstrated that the FRG's policy, including its Eastern policy, is made not in Munich but in Bonn. But doesn't the location of Pershing missiles objectively play into the hands of those in the FRG who, like Bavarian Prime Minister Strauss, using his own words, "have fought against the Eastern policy for 14 years not in order to end this struggle now"?

The list of such questions to the West German politicians is not confined to the aforesaid. Indeed, the American line towards confrontation with Moscow is by no means limited to the military aspects. The Williamsburg Declaration on Economic Recovery, replete with the best intentions with which the road to hell, that is, to crisis, is paved, also contains an irrelevantly attached paragraph, saying that "the East-West economic relations should be compatible with our security interests". Be that what it may, in the autumn the U.S. Congress is to discuss the notorious Export Control Bill, envisaging the possibility of sanctions against foreign firms trading with the East. Having lost the round on the Siberian gas pipeline, Washington clearly intends to take revenge by excessively extending the proscriptive lists of COCOM, excluding the most important industrial goods from Western exports to socialist countries, Well, it seems that the Americans' calculations do not lack definite logic: if they are able to make

the West German Federal eagle sit on the tip of the deadly Pershing-2, where he feels most uncomfortable, sooner or later, they believe, they will also manage to cut the volume of West German export to the East! How much would then remain of the life-giving fabric of Soviet-West German relations which was weaved in the 1970s?

Is it not for all these reasons that in the other capitals of the European NATO countries they are so zealous in insisting that "complementary nuclear armament" should take place primarily on West German soil?

The Way Out -- Freeze!

Soviet observers can put these questions to their Bonn colleagues with a clear conscience, because more and more often, similar questions are being asked there as well, and by no means only from the left wing of the political spectrum. Just one but very typical example: In the liberal FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, the present-day Inspector-General of the Bundeswehr, Altenburg, the first "homespun general", as he is called in the FRG, (i.e., he did not serve in the Wehrmacht and did not take part in World War II), to occupy this highest military post, recently called for taking the British and French nuclear-missile capabilities into account at the Geneva talks, seeing this as a key to their success. In the FRG, General Altenburg has the reputation of being a notable strategist.

Maybe he, too, asked himself these and other similar questions, which are focussed on the most important thing: can West German political and strategic thought accept the possibility of another war, this time a nuclear one, whose probability will palpably increase after the deployment of the new American missiles, starting from German soil, even if it's against the will of the FRG?

Now that it has to be stated with bitterness that, through the fault of the USA, the chances of achieving specific results in Geneva before this autumn have become extremely small, the only way which would make it possible to prevent, or at least to slow down, this fatal development of events is the adoption of the proposal with which the Soviet government's statement ends -- that a quantitative freeze be imposed on these missiles and that their qualitative modernization be limited to a maximum before an agreement is reached on reductions of nuclear weapons in Europe.

U.S.-USSR START DELEGATIONS' 21 JUNE MEETING NOTED

LD211421 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva June 21 TASS -- A plenary meeting has been held here between the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons.

GROMYKO ANSWERS TASS CORRESPONDENT'S QUESTIONS

LD211721 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- Follow answers of Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, to questions put by a TASS correspondent:

Q. Various presumptions have lately been made in the West, including in the official circles, about the possibility of a Soviet-American summit. What could you say on this score?

A. As regards our approach of principle to a Soviet-American summit, I would like to remind you that, as Yuriy Andropov has stressed, meetings of heads of state are particularly important to the solution of complex problems. Naturally, a meeting which could produce major results for both bilateral Soviet-U.S. relations and the international situation would be useful.

Quite a few words are now being said in the West, particularly in Washington, about a Soviet-American summit. An outsider can even get the impression that Washington is indeed giving serious thought to such a meeting. But if we look into the crux of the matter, the situation, regrettably, is different.

Obviously, proper preconditions are needed to hold a meeting of the top leaders of the two major powers. First, it is necessary to have a certain degree of mutual understanding on major issues which are fundamental to the state of relations between the two countries and the overall international situation. There also is a need for the desire of both sides actually to strive for positive developments, or even better, for a breakthrough in their mutual relations.

If we consider the state of affairs from this point of view, it becomes clear that the discourses of American figures on a meeting are not backed by anything. U.S. policy on relations with the Soviet Union does not pursue any constructive goals at all, of which American leaders make no secret. Moreover, it is oriented in the totally opposite direction.

When there appear in American politics real signs of a readiness to conduct affairs in a serious and constructive manner, the question of the possibility of a summit will look in a different light.

Q. The USSR Supreme Soviet has just put forward the initiative of freezing the nuclear weapons by all the states possessing such weapons. What role could this measure play in curbing the arms race?

A. This is a major and daring step of the supreme body of government of the USSR. [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 22 June in its second edition on page 3 carries text of this interview which renders this sentence as follows: "This is a very major and daring step...."]

What is its essence? In short, it is simple. The world is being dragged ever faster into the new, dangerous round of the nuclear arms race. The Soviet Union says by its initiative that it is necessary to stop this race until it is too late. [The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA version of this sentence reads: "...stop this race before it is too late."]

Someone may argue: but the freeze in itself does not yet remove the threat of a nuclear conflict. No, it does not, but we do not say either that the freezing of nuclear arsenals is the ultimate end.

We are urging the step which could become the starting point for progress towards reductions and eventual elimination of nuclear weapons. It is this meaning that our freeze proposal has.

Undoubtedly, if it is implemented, the degree of trust between states will drastically grow, and this is extremely important to success in the field of disarmament. The freeze could have a most immediate effect on the ongoing talks on arms limitation and reduction.

Someone may say: It is very difficult to get all the nuclear powers to agree to halt the buildup of their nuclear arsenals. It is difficult, of course. Undoubtedly, it would be very good if precisely all the nuclear powers simultaneously froze their existing nuclear weapons quantitatively and qualitatively. But if it turns out that this cannot be done by all of them simultaneously, initially this could be done by the USSR and the United States on the understanding that all the other nuclear powers act accordingly.

The Soviet leadership has just submitted officially concrete and detailed proposals on the nuclear freeze to the Governments of the United States, Britain, France, and the People's Republic of China. Depending on their reaction, people in all countries will appraise the actual line of one state or another on the central issue of our time, the prevention of nuclear catastrophe.

We would like to hope that the leaders of the United States, Britain, France, and China will approach this question with utmost responsibility.

PEACE ASSEMBLY DELEGATES EXPRESS VIEWS

Husak Speech

LD211453 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Prague June 21 TASS -- The World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War," which opened here today, is the most representative forum of peace forces throughout the whole history of the present-day anti-war movement.

Nearly 3,000 representatives of anti-war movements, political parties, public, women's, youth, and religious organizations from 140 countries have arrived in Prague to express the will of hundreds of millions of people to save the world civilization from the threat of nuclear war.

The call signals, the tunes of Beethoven's "Ode To Joy", signalled the start of the World Assembly in the new Palace of Culture in Prague.

The participants in the Prague forum will discuss problems of war and peace, and outline concrete measures to curb the nuclear arms race.

Present at the opening session of the assembly were leaders of the Czechoslovak party and government with General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia.

Gustav Husak addressed a speech of greetings to the participants in the assembly. Hundreds of millions of peace-loving people the world over, he said, see you as their envoys. The believe that the Prague forum will contribute to the realization of their dream to live in peace, bring up their children in a tranquil atmosphere, save all that has been created by the preceding generations.

The recent international developments are a source of well-founded and most serious concern, the Czechoslovak leader said. The policy of confrontation, which is pursued by the most reactionary, imperialist forces, has already been a source of much evil to humankind.

We are witnessing a loss of many positive results of the policy of relaxation of tensions. We have to place on record, with deep alarm, that it is precisely in the country which was the first to create an atomic bomb, is the only to have used that terrible weapon, that there are now forces seeing in that weapon an instrument of intimidation, a means of imposing its interests and establishing domination over the world.

Everyone who believes that the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Western Europe would remain unanswered appropriately by those against whom these weapons are to be targeted would make a tragic mistake. In its recent statement, the Soviet Government has clearly and explicitly said, Gustav Husak recalled, that the USSR and its allies would be forced to counter the growing threat by means of measures that would create an effective counter-balance. The Czechoslovak Government, our entire people have fully supported that statement.

Under the conditions, when there are nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction, there is no other sensible alternative in relations between states than peaceful coexistence, the Czechoslovak president stressed. The sole acceptable, right way to resolving the outstanding disputable issues is that of negotiations respecting the well-founded interests of all the states participating in them, especially the principle of their equal security.

We all live on the same planet. We must save it from the threatening catastrophe. We passionately wish that and struggle so that our children, grandchildren, the generations to come on earth should live, work, and enjoy themselves in peace. It is only in peace that it is possible to build a happy life on earth. Our programme is not for the tears of mothers, but for happiness and joy of their children, Gustav Husak stressed in conclusion.

Zhukov Interview

LD212351 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Account of an interview given by Yuriy Zhukov, Soviet Peace Committee chairman and head of the Soviet delegation to the Prague peace assembly, to Radio Moscow:

The Soviet delegation is going to Prague, said Yuriy Zhukov, inspired with the results of the full-scale meeting of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, which were held in Moscow. In his speech at the full-scale meeting the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov pointed out that the struggle between the two world social systems has been unprecedentedly aggravated, but an attempt to resolve the historic dispute between these two systems on military force would be fatal for humanity. The character of future relations between the systems, that is in actual fact the question of preserving peace on earth, is the major problem of our party's foreign polciy today and in the foreseeable future.

Yuriy Zhukov said that the Soviet people fully identify themselves with this statement. Nothing is more important than the task of averting the threat of a nuclear war which looms large over the world. (?Mind), the aim of the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet state is not simply preventing wars but also striving to notably improve international relations and promoting all the good sides of these relations. For that reason we attach great significance to the assembly in Prague; it will allow to exchange experience in the struggle for peace, discuss general tasks, and meet with representatives of the antiwar movement which do not share our ideological positions but nonetheless are aspiring to a stronger peace just the same as we are.

I'd like to note, Yuriy Zhukov went on to say, that the very character of the Prague assembly will in many respects be new compared with the former congresses of peace-loving forces.

To establish a real dialogue between representatives of various antiwar movements it was decided to hold only two brief plenary sittings, one at the beginning of the assembly, the other at its end. The main time will be given to meetings in small groups to discuss the struggle for the prevention of a nuclear war, for European security and disarmament, and to compare views on other problems of the contemporary international situation.

The head of the Soviet delegation pointed out that he believed these dialogues will be fruitful. For that reason we are very optimistic before going to Prague. Yuriy Zhukov expressed his confidence that the movement for peace will grow in scale. The scale of the Soviet peace movement is reflected in the fact that last month alone more than 50 million people in the USSR took part in large-scale actions in the framework of a world campaign for disarmament that was proclaimed by the United Nations.

ANC Leader's Press Conference

LD152100 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 15 TASS -- The aggressive alliance between Washington, Tel Aviv, and Pretoria poses a serious threat to the peace on our continent and all over the world. This has been pointed out here at a press conference by the Secretary General of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa Alfred Nzo. He heads an ANC delegation which goes to Prague to attend the World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War".

Alfred Nzo stressed that world imperialism, U.S. imperialism in the first place, rendered all-round assistance to South African racists and Israeli Zionists, using them for dealing with national liberation movements in the Middle East and Africa. The transfer of the nuclear weapons manufacturing technology to these aggressive regimes is especially dangerous since they can use these weapons against African and Arab peoples.

Mass destruction weapons in the hands of racists and Zionists cannot but evoke anxiety, Alfred Nzo said further. Peoples of the world have seen with their own eyes that Tel Aviv and Pretoria pursue an aggressive policy vis-a-vis their neighbours and are ready to resort to the most barbarous methods against them. The apartheid regime does not stop its armed provocations against Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho, Zimbabwe and other states, striving to turn them into its satellites, he underlined.

Alfred Nzo recalled the recent execution of three leaders of the national liberation struggle in South Africa despite a broad campaign of protests both inside the country and all over the world. Not only the progressive forces but also friends of racists in Britain and France recommended them not to do it, he said.

Alfred Nzo expressed heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, to all the progressive forces of the world, as well as to the Organization of African Unity for the support rendered to the national liberation struggle of African patriots.

He said that at the forthcoming World Assembly in Prague the delegation of the African National Congress would tell its participants about the crimes committed by racists against the African majority and will expose the dangerous cooperation between racists, Zionists, and U.S. imperialism.

Together with other participants in the Prague assembly, we shall strive for consolidating the unity of peace champions in the struggle for removing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe looming large over humanity, Alred Nzo said further. We are sure that the peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist states are the only realistic way out of the existing situation, the African leader pointed out.

RSFSR PAPER HITS U.S. STANCE AT CSCE PARLEY

PM211300 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Jun 83 First Edition p 3

[Commentary by Yu. Petrov under the rubric "Events and Opinions": "Allies Manacled"]

[Text] Representatives of circles with clearly pronounced imperial ambitions are currently at the helm in Washington, and the change in U.S. policy toward achieving military superiority is a result of precisely this, as was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum. This tendency can also be clearly discerned at the Madrid forum.

At the meeting of the representatives of the CSCE participant states currently underway in the Spanish capital, a certain standstill has come about. This is how the majority of serious observers assess the current situation and they are, alas, close to the truth. It is a fact that the meeting in Madrid has been going on, with brief recesses, for more than 2 and 1/2 years now, but even now noone is prepared to predict real prospects for its completion. Mounting concern is being displayed by people who are interested in its favorable outcome, in positive results. The reasons for this lie above all with the U.S. policy in international affairs in general, and with the U.S. delegation's line in Madrid in particular.

The situation at the meeting of the representatives of 35 European countries, the United States, and Canada is currently characterized by two main features. The first is the clear awareness by all that the Soviet Government's appeal to adopt in its entirety the draft final document, tabled in mid-March by the group of European neutral and nonaligned states, offers a realistic opportunity to rapidly conclude the Madrid meeting with balanced, sound, and useful results. The second important feature which has a bearing on the situation is that the United States is patently steering a course toward prolonging the meeting and possibly -- on the basis of certain signs this cannot be ruled out -- torpedoing the meeting at some stage and thus interrupting the European process which fits in less and less with the general outline of the U.S. foreign and military policy. Facts on hand prove all this quite convincingly and, as time goes on, increasingly clearly.

When, on 15 March, the neutral and nonaligned countries handed over their draft of the Madrid meeting's final document, which had been clarified and amended so as to take account of the discussion which had taken place, they expressed the hope that a rapid and effective solution would be found on its basis. "Drawing out the talks," Finnish President M. Koivisto remarked somewhat later, "cannot further affect the results of the Madrid meeting and is more likely to bring the danger that the whole process of the all-European conference will be undermined."

The neutral and nonaligned countries' draft was the result of a compromise. It had been compiled by the delegations of countries, the majority of which are closer to Western capitalist countries than to socialist countries as regards their ideological stances, and it did not take into account many of our remarks, considerations, and amendments -- substantial ones, at that. If the Soviet Union nonetheless agreed to accept this draft as a whole it was precisely because it was committed to the meeting's positive conclusion and to preserving and consolidating the policy of detente in Europe. Similarly, it had been taken into account that the potential of the negotiations had, by that time, become exhausted, and that their continuation would be simply senseless. In short, it had been a courageous and resolute step which offered an excellent chance, a good opportunity, to conclude the Madrid meeting rapidly and successfully.

Had the United States and their allies agreed with this reasoning we could already have the results of the meeting at our disposal. As is known, the draft did propose many measures for resolving security problems on the continent, including the question of convening a conference on confidence-building, security measures, and disarmament in Europe, which, had it been adopted, could now be in the practical preparations stage. However, nothing of this kind has happened.

The Western countries' representatives in Madrid have privately and publicly admitted the significance and value of the Soviet initiative, but they have not been allowed to go any further. The United States has manacled the Madrid meeting.

The U.S. delegation, with the delegations of the other NATO countries following suit, have blocked opportunities for agreement by erecting artificial barriers in the path toward the conclusion of the meeting, introducing amendments and addenda known to be deliberately unacceptable to the Soviet Union and to the other socialist countries. These amendments and addenda are now being described as "limited" or "minimal" and persuasion is being used to get them discussed.

If the aforementioned amendments are as "insignificant" as is made out, how about the U.S. and the other NATO bloc delegations dropping them; why not make a positive gesture just this once, seeing that they are unacceptable to the Soviet Union and to a number of other delegations? After all, the United States has displayed an astounding fruitlessness in its foreign policy for a long time. Nevertheless, as we are aware, there is not even a hint of a change in the position of the United States and its NATO friends.

Only one conclusion can be drawn from this. No matter how we describe the situation which has taken shape in Madrid at present -- standstill or impasse -- it has been brought about by the United States, deliberately and with a motive. The U.S. Administration is currently gambling not on accords and detente, but on whipping up tension in the relations between West and East, particularly in Europe, and in this context it considers that the Madrid meeting's success would be at variance with this aim. Washington does not want to remove the clouds of tension and distrust from the international atmosphere. That is first. Secondly, the United States obviously does not want to agree to a conference on confidence-building, security measures, and disarmament in Europe, particularly not this year, as envisaged in the neutral and nonaligned countries' draft. It obviously finds unattractive the prospect of coming to the conference with the burden of plans for siting new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries at the end of this year. In the opinion of U.S. and West European politicians, according to the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN, "too much talk about disarmament in Europe would weaken the West European countries' resolve to implement the missile deployment plans," not to mention public opinion's reaction and the effect of such a development of events on the antiwar movement in Europe.

The main NATO allies side with the U.S. delegation in Madrid, despite the fact that differences exist, of course, in their approach to detente and to the Helsinki Final Act. The CSCE results have always been of great importance for the West European countries. They had experienced themselves the practical advantages of the successes achieved in the resolution of security problems on the continent and in the establishment of varied and multilateral cooperation. This experience extends to the European countries' broadest political and social strata. For this reason we often hear the United States' hardline position in Madrid criticized, even by pro-American figures, and we witness numerous statements in support of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe. Nonetheless, Western powers, including even those that carefully upheld their independence in foreign policy decisions in the past, have lost or are losing their foreign policy's national characteristics and are increasingly towing the U.S. line.

Therefore it frequently happens that these countries' representatives, even if the U.S. line does not coincide with their own, eagerly jump to attention and show willingness to take orders, just like soldiers in front of a sergeant major in the old German Army. Moreover, among the West European delegations in Madrid the opinion has taken root that the United States can be appeased and persuaded provided that continual concessions are granted to its delegation. Such a policy is everything but farsighted.

The standstill at the Madrid meeting can obviously still be overcome. But it can happen only if it is clearly grasped that the Soviet Union and its friends have gone as far as they can, down to the last inch, and that now it is up to the West to take the necessary steps in response. The NATO countries' attempts to push through their amendments are utterly futile. We have conducted the talks in Madrid with the best of intentions, proven in practice, but it would be a big mistake to think that in the Spanish capital, or at any other place, we will not defend our national interests, we will not take care of our country's security and the security of our allies in equal measure. It is time to remove the U.S. manacles from the Madrid meeting and free the only route to adopting a balanced and useful final document at the meeting. Otherwise the same fate as the previous meeting in Belgrade is in store for the Madrid meeting with all the consequences that this would entail, and the United States and its NATO allies will have to bear the heavy responsibility for the delay and the outcome of the meeting.

'TENSE' SITUATION STRESSED AT CSCE MEETING

LD212129 Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Madrid June 21 TASS -- The situation remains tense at the Madrid meeting. This is the result of the attempts of the delegations of NATO member-states to tip the balance of the draft final document of neutral and nonaligned countries by making their own amendments.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Anatoliy Kovalev, spoke today at a session of the heads of delegations. We have a common possession which is valuable enough to treat it with care, he said. This possession is the renewed draft put forward by neutal and nonaligned countries which is a synthesis, an alloy of nearly three-year-long talks. He stressed in this connection the importance of the Soviet Union's readiness to approve the draft without any changes.

The Soviet representative again stressed the inadmissibility of the amendments put forward by the NATO countries -- each of them separately and all taken together. They are the worthless stuff which can drown the draft of the final document. The Soviet representative urged to assess with a due sense of responsibility the present-day situation at the Madrid meeting so that it could be drawn to a close with a weighty result -- the final document put forward by neutral and nonaligned countries.

PONOMAREV ON USSR'S PEACEFUL INTENTIONS

AU201820 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 18 Jun 83 pp 1, 3

[Article by Boris Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and CPSU Central Committee secretary: "With Concern for Mankind's Fate"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee plenum, as well as the meetings of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets which took place at the end of 1982 and were devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR, confirmed the stability of the principled foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: "The Soviet foreign policy was, and will remain, the policy formulated by the decisions of the 24th, 25th, and 26th CPSU Congresses. The steady goals of our foreign policy are to guarantee lasting peace, and defend the peoples' right to independence and social progress. The leadership of the party and the state will act consistently and in a principled and balanced way for achieving these goals."

The 26th Congress of the Soviet Communists worked out a Peace Program for the 1980's and measures for alleviating the military threat, taming the arms race and consolidating detente. All this created possibilities of a change for the better in the development of the entire international situation.

Such a change is even more necessary because of the serious aggravation of the international situation which began at the outset of this decade due to the imperialist forces. Under the conditions which emerged the USSR did not give in to the provocations and continued to conduct a policy of detente and struggle against the arms race. Against the background of military hysteria and the hectic arms race the CPSU demonstrated its consistent policy of peace and security. The CPSU advocated and advocates the firm conviction that the nuclear war cannot be won, and that such a war will inevitably cause a catastrophe for all mankind. This is the USSR's starting point on all basic international problems.

The two courses in world politics -- socialist and imperialist -- have existed for a long time. The forces of imperialism are responsible for two world wars and for many local conflicts. Despite the fact that the world development does not depend anymore on the will of the leaders of the monopoly capital, the nature of imperialism has not changed, and subsequently, the deep socioeconomic reasons for its aggressive policy and military preparations have remained.

The imperialist circles have a special hatred toward the socialist system, the USSR -- its basic support -- and the socialist regime, where there is no exploitation of man by man and there is real freedom. These circles are dissatisfied with the increase in the power of real socialism and its influence on the world's development. This is the reason for the policy "from the position of strength", the language of "sanctions" and threats, the interference in the affairs of sovereign socialist states, and all kinds of doctrines, changed by time but preserving their essence, dealing with "massive retaliation," "repelling," and "containment." This is also the reason for the blackmail and intensification of the arms race, aimed at achieving the economic "attrition" of socialism.

In contrast to the forces conducting a foreign policy of military threat, the USSR proposed a concrete platform of defending peace, something which corresponds to the interests and strivings of all mankind. The entire complex of the USSR peace proposals is a convincing refutation of the deceptive fable about the "Soviet threat." In reality, the country which proposes substantial proposals for strengthening peace and stopping the arms race is actively struggling for the implementation of its proposals. This is a country which has a great program of peaceful construction, economic growth, and increasing the people's standard of living. Such a country can only want peace.

The most important of these initiatives is the decision of the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This step has a great and historic significance. If all nuclear states would follow the Soviet example this would mean the practical renunciation of the most terrible weapon of mass destruction and would give the peoples confidence that there will be no nuclear war.

The December 1982 celebrations which marked the 60th anniversary of the Soviet state became a real demonstration of the peace-loving stand of the Soviet people. They confirmed the loyalty of the Soviet state toward the Leninist peace policy and its determination to prevent a nuclear war.

Criticizing the U.S. concepts on the possibility of a "limited," "continuous," and other kinds of nuclear war, Comrade Yuriy Andropov said: "Our position on this issue is clear: We must not allow a nuclear war -- small, continuous, or total."

Continuing to follow the road outlined by the 26th Congress, the Soviet state expanded the complex of its peace initiatives connected with the efforts to reduce the nuclear arsenals in everything related to the strategic missiles and medium-range weapons in Europe.

"The Soviet people are convinced that by uniting their efforts the states and peoples will succeed in defeating the military threat, protecting and strengthening peace, and guaranteeing the human right to live."

These words, full of optimism, were included in the appeal to the parliaments, governments, political parties, and the peoples of the world, issued by the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet state. They incorporate the will of the Soviet people and the Leninist Communist Party -- their political leader.

The USSR unites its efforts aimed at ensuring aimed at ensuring peace and preventing war with the efforts of its friends and allies. Today, the countries of the socialist community are the main support of peace and its victorious guarantee. This was confirmed again by the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries. The proposal made by the meeting to conclude an agreement between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on non-use of military power and maintaining peaceful relations is of exceptional importance.

The deep processes of contemporary society, the existing balance of the social-political and other potentials, and the trends in developing the ideological struggle are such that a mobilization of the will and energy of the peace-loving forces and their unity are necessary if peace is to be defended, the fruits of detente protected and multiplied, and the most important issue of our time -- saving mankind from a thermonuclear war -- solved.

The intensification of the aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism leads toward expanding the spectrum of political and social forces which participate in some way in the struggle against the military threat. The broad antiwar movement in the fortress of capital has become a political reality which must be taken into consideration by the U.S. and West European ruling circles. The anti-war movement is not limited to the United States and Europe only. In Japan this movement develops under the slogan of the "three antis" -- against the production, supply, and deployment of nuclear weapons on Japanese territory.

In the West, East, North, and South the political parties, organizations, and movements with different ideological and political directions voice their opposition to the arms race and the kindling of military conflicts. The people from all continents demonstrate their striving toward peace in mass anti-war demonstrations.

Peace can and must be protected. The forces of peace are more powerful than the forces of war. Everything depends on their unity, purpose, and actions.

FURTHER COMMENT ON SHULTZ REMARKS TO SENATE

LD211654 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 21 Jun 83

["Shultz' Absurd Postulates" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- TASS political analyst Igor Orlov writes: Seeking to veil its line for sabotaging efforts towards limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments and towards an end to the arms race, Washington officialdom occasionally attempts to link these problems with issues totally unrelated to them. This is exactly what was done, for example, by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz waffling before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee about the need to make the Soviet Union modify its international conduct and about the necessity of the evolution of the Soviet system, etc.

Shultz vigorously abhors the fact that the world lives and develops along lines which have not been dictated by Washington. He detests the fact that the socialist community increasingly asserts itself as the leading factor of wholesome influence on world development and that initiative in the quest for solutions to ripe international problems is firmly held by this community.

Shultz would like to make the resolution of the cardinal problems of disarmament dependent on the situations in Poland, Afghanistan, Africa, and any other part of the world if only this could serve the obstructionist line of Washington which is unwilling to negotiate in good faith on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security, a principle from which the Soviet Union will not deviate.

Being behind all this is, it goes without saying, the incumbent U.S. Administration's striving, not to reach agreement, but to tilt the strategic balance of forces to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. It is precisely with this aim in mind that the United States is now speedily implementing a program of building up all types of armaments, especially nuclear ones.

Commenting on Shultz' statement, the London newspaper SUNDAY TIMES justly noted the absurdity of the U.S. striving at all cost to force the USSR into changing its policy. To believe that such a power as the USSR could somehow be moved to a considerable extent from its course against its will, the paper said, automatically presupposed belief in the pssibility of its defeat. But in the age of nuclear weapons such belief smelled of dangerous fantasy. It should be clear to any sober-minded person prepared to reckon with reality instead of engaging in wishful thinking: There is no other reasonable path except the path of looking for and finding mutually acceptable solutions to problems. Only this path is reliable. No means of camouflage, no matter how skillful they at the State Department may be in preparing them can conceal this truth.

Turn to 'Military Superiority'

LD181948 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1145 GMT 18 Jun 83

[From the "International Review" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The Soviet Union and other socialist countries work together closely for the all-European process of detente to continue and to defend peace both in Europe and on other continents.

The initiative for seeking solutions to urgent international problems belongs to the socialist community. However, our course toward peace is opposed by the policy of aggressive imperialist forces, first and foremost the United States. Comrade Gromyko noted in his report at the USSR Supreme Soviet session that this is happening because representatives of circles with strongly pronounced imperialist ambitions, preaching a cult of force in international relations and aspiring to refashion the world according to their standards, are now in control of Washington's foreign policy.

It is precisely as a result of this that there has been a turn in U.S. policy toward achieving military superiority. It is characteristic that just recently U.S. Secretary of State Shultz presented a verbose statement on U.S.-Soviet relations to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. This speech had the personal approval of President Reagan. As the paper THE WASHINGTON POST wrote, in his speech Shultz proclaimed a course toward global opposition to the Soviet Union. Although even Shultz admits that relations with our country occupy an important place in U.S. policy and to all intents and purpose influence other trends in U.S. foreign policy, it follows from his speech that the Reagan administration does not see the way to a more secure world in agreements but by relying on force, something embodied now in the rearmament program of the United States.

The speech by Shultz shows yet again that the Washington administration intends to sabotage efforts toward limiting nuclear arms and halting the arms race in the future too. The U.S. secretary of state categorically swept aside any mention of a nuclear freeze at the present stage. The Pentagon has already begun preparatory work for the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe at the end of this year.

This aggressive course also appeared clearly in the statement adopted at the meeting of the Western Seven in Williamsburg and in the documents of the recent session of the NATO Council in Paris. Militaristic intoxication is literally permeating the political atmosphere of the United States and even other NATO capitals, for example, London. After the Conservative victory in the recent parliamentary elections, the Thatcher government set its course toward closer cooperation with the Reagan administration and NATO and has come out as the public crier of the U.S. nuclear missile plans.

SPACE COMMAND SAID STEP IN SPACE MILITARIZATION

LD192334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] New York, 19 Jun (TASS) -- Correspondent O. Polyakovskiy reports:

The Pentagon has begun working out plans for converting the USAF Space Command into a single space command for all four arms of the services -- the Air Force, the Navy, the Army and the Marine Corps. High-ranking Air Force officers told a NEW YORK TIMES corresponent that this step is due to the rapid expansion of the U.S. military space program. It is the Pentagon strategists' intention that the joint command should coordinate the Reagan administration's large-scale program for the deployment in space of laser beam and other new weapons. It will also be responsible for the existing widespread network of U.S. military satellites.

The new command will also be responsible for the military part of the "shuttle" program for employing reusable spacecraft. One of them, the "Challenger" is in earth orbit at the moment. The Pentagon looks on the reusable spacecraft not just as a mean of putting military hardware into space, but also as a form of antisatellite weapon.

The plans for setting up the new space command, THE NEW YORK TIMES states, fully accord with the general direction of the Reagan administration's military policy, "the tone of which was set by the President himself" in the program for the militarization of space that he announced last March. Specific outlines for implementing this program are contained in the "directives in the defense field for 1985-89 fiscal years." According to the directives, the U.S. Armed Forces should make use of space as a backup for military operations of U.S. nuclear and conventional forces on the ground. Thus the elaboration of these plans for creating a joint nuclear space command of the U.S. Armed Forces represents yet another irresponsible step along the road of the further intensification of the threat of a thermonuclear disaster.

TV HIGHLIGHTS U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE WORLDWIDE

LD172338 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1930 GMT 17 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] The United States has more than 1,500 military installations and bases abroad.

These bases and installations are situated on the territory of 32 states -- here is a map of them. More than half a million U.S. servicemen are constantly present at these bases and military installations. Last year the number of these servicemen in West Europe increased by 18,200, and by 12,100 in the Pacific Ocean area and the Far East.

Among its bases, the Pentagon has five major military installations in the Philippines, the most important being the naval and air base of the U.S. 7th Fleet. The U.S. Administration does not conceal its satisfaction about the signing in Manila of a memorandum relating to U.S. military bases in the Philippines, counting on using them for a further escalation of military preparations in Southeast Asia. However, the talks with the Greek Government on the future of U.S. military bases on the territory of that country, as is reported, have not resulted in the decision desired by the Pentagon. Very serious differences of opinion have emerged in the talks. Four major U.S. military bases and approximately 20 other military installations are situated in Greece. Greek Prime Minister Papandreou has said that if issues are not settled, the United States will have to evacuate bases from Greek territory.

OPPOSITION IN U.S. TO MX DEPLOYMENT HIGHLIGHTED

LD202211 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1415 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jun (TASS) -- TASS commentator Vadium Biryukov writes: Once the rolling prairies of the American states of Wyoming and Nebraska, famous for their succulent grasses, attracted the cowboys. The first settlers of America seized the most fruitful land and, using Colts, drove out the native population. In those days the Colts, and then the cowboys themselves, got a cynical name -- the "peacemakers."

Now, after U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision on the deployment of 100 intercontinental ballistic "MX" missiles in these areas in the shafts for the "Minuteman" missilos, it is not the Colt that is the symbol of the states of Wyoming and Nebraska, but a giant missile. In one of his speeches the U.S. President, evidently trying to preserve the continuity of images, called it the "Peacekeeper." This is a sacriligious idea, if you consider that one is speaking of a lethal first-strike weapon.

Recently such a "Peacekeeper" was tested at the firing ground at the Vandenberg military base in California. The missile took off and the U.S. military went into raptures. The test program chief, Brig Gen Aloysius Casey, told a UPI correspondent that Congress would now probably support new allocations for the "MX" missile to the tune of $2.5 billion within the framework of the general program for deployment of this lethal weapon, which costs $26 billion. In a word, all the thoughts of the Washington "superhawks" are connected with the further buildup of strategic weapons. How can this program, to which Brig Gen Aloysius Casey referred, be reconciled with the repeated assurances from the U.S. President of a sincere desire to strive for the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons? For the deployment of the "MX" missile system is indeed a direct route toward a new spiral in means of mass destruction, a new threat to the world's people. This is precisely why more and more Americans are expressing their lack of agreement with the dangerous militarist course of the Republican administration. First and foremost it is the inhabitants of the states of Wyoming and Nebraska that have been gripped by anxiety. As a sign of protest against the decision by Washington to deploy 69 "MX" missiles in immediate proximity to the [Wyoming] State capital city of Cheyenne, activists of the antiwar movement held a 70-km march, starting in the town of Laramie.

In the 1st week 37 participants in antiwar demonstrations have been arrested near the Vandenberg base, charged with disturbing public order. So this is how the United States now regards a protest against the unbridled arms race and a reluctance to follow the dangerous path from the Colt to the "MX" missile.

13TH FAILURE IN PERSHING MISSILE TESTS NOTED

LD201723 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] The latest test of an American Pershing II missile, which was carried out on Sunday on the testing ground of White Sands Missile Range in the State of New Mexico, ended in failure. Trouble developed in the last stage of the flight of the missile. The causes of the trouble have not yet been established. Despite the fact that this is already the 13th failure during the Pershing tests, a Pentagon representative once more confirmed that the United States intends to deploy them on the territory of Europe at the the end of the present year.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON U.S. OIL POLICY, 'MACHINATIONS'

PM171056 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 May 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences B. Rachkov: "Robbery and How To Camouflage It: Mercenary Machinations of the U.S. Oil Monopolies"]

[Text] Standing next to a map of the deployment of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Caribbean region, Admiral James Watkins, chief of staff of the U.S. Navy, told journalists the main reasons for involving 78 warships -- more than ever before -- in the recent NATO military exercises in that region. Among the reasons mentioned by the admiral were the threat of some "penetration of Central America by the Soviet Union" and the need to "neutralize" the actions of "two Cuban submarines" there....

Official U.S. propaganda resorted to similarly false camouflage when the Pentagon carried out maneuvers recently in the Persian Gulf region and waters adjacent to the Indian Ocean. Some time earlier, the same propaganda patter accompanied the "showing of the U.S. flag" off the shores of North Africa and the states of Southeast Asia.

It is known that Washington is generally good at slander and conjectures. But it especially excels in those cases when its aim is to deflect the general public's attention from the most mercenary machinations of U.S. big capital. These machinations, in the past as in the present, are beyond the U.S. borders and connected chiefly with the exploitation of other people's natural resources, primarily oil.

The thrust of U.S. imperialism's foreign expansion directed against other people's "black gold" is so overt that it sometimes prompts U.S. leaders to call things by their real names. This is precisely what happened recently with U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, when he bluntly announced that the Rapid Deployment Force created by the Pentagon to defend U.S. overseas interests and the so-called Central Command (Centcom) formed at the start of the year to direct U.S. Armed Forces in the Middle East region are "automatically oriented toward the oilfields." Which oilfields are those?

Seventy billion tons of known oil deposits are concentrated near the Caribbean (chiefly in Venezuela and neighboring Mexico), in North and Equatorial Africa (Algeria, Libya, and Nigeria), in the Near and Middle East (Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and other countries), and also in Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei). This is almost 90 percent of the deposits discovered in the nonsocialist world. The wealth of the oil reserves of the aforementioned regions can also be judged by the fact that today the deposits of the United States itself contain only 4 billion tons of oil. The United States consumes annually around 0.8 billion tons. Oil accounts for some 40-45 percent of the overall consumption of energy sources in the country.

Altogether, according to authoritative U.S. sources, the American deposits contain -- as well as ordinary oil -- a quantity of other energy resources (chielfly coal, oil shale, and sandstone) which is several times greater than the oil reserves of all the developing states put together. However, for several decades now, America has been the world's largest importer of oil and its products. That is not all -- despite the fact that world oil prices have increased almost tenfold in the last 10 years, the United States has considerably increased its imports of "black gold" from the developing states, from 140 million tons in 1970 to 360 million tons on average in 1976-80. The share of these imports in U.S. oil provision has soared from 20 to 40 percent, and in some years was almost 50 percent. Although in recent years the importation of oil and oil products has somewhat fallen (chiefly because of the slump in business activity in the country), it is nonetheless considerably in excess of 200 million tons.

Recently, predictions appeared in the United States indicating that the importation of foreign "black gold" into the United States would sharply increase again in connection with a mild drop in oil prices on world markets and in proportion to the expected growth of business activity in the country. Thus, according to U.S. Department of Energy estimates, by 1985 oil imports will increase by almost 30 percent in comparison with 1981.

Let us note in passing that the United States, whose deposits contain major reserves of fossil fuel, imports more oil than Japan or France put together, though those two countries do not have any substantial energy resources of their own.

The greed of the American enthusiasts for foreign oil has one root in U.S. imperialism's egotistical desire to save its own fuel resources until such time as the oil reserves of the young states are exhausted and many world states are forced to turn to the United States for fuel.

Other roots of the overt U.S. parasitization on foreign oil lie in its exceptional profitablity for big American capital. Even after repeated price hikes, foreign oil is much cheaper than the broad development of their own energy resources.

In the last decade the United States paid around $340 billion for imports of oil and oil products. To achieve self-sufficiency in power generation on the basis of the intensive development of their own country's deposits, according to estimates by U.S. experts, it would have cost somewhere in excess of $1 trillion during the same decade. Hence a gain of more than $660 billion. This sume is almost double the total amount that the United States spent in the last decade on scientific research and experimental design development.

The profits of big American capital connected with the use of foreign oil abroad are no less impressive. U.S. companies continue to keep for themselves a proportion of the oil concessions in the OPEC countries and own a considerable share of the tanker fleet, dozens of oil refineries, and a powerful network for marketing oil products in almost 100 world states. As a result, hundreds of millions of tons of foreign oil are made available annually to American companies for operations beyond U.S. borders. Judging by official reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce, in the last decade alone the oil monopolies have transferred from abroad to the heart of their empire profits comparable to one-half of the official U.S. gold and currency reserves.

During most of the last decade, foreign oil represented for the major oil monopolies the main bulk of their net profit. Thus, during the 5 years from 1977 through 1981, the five largest U.S. oil corporations alone obtained a $52 billion net profit, including $31 billion from foreign oil operations.

In devastating the young states' oil reserves -- which are not bottomless -- American imperialism is at the same time trying its utmost to maintain there ruling regimes which are obedient to it and which will not only assist the neocolonial exploitation of their deposits but also readily transfer to American banks and corporations the lion's share of the income obtained by those states from the export of oil (so-called petrodollars). The overthrow of the pro-American shah's regime in Iran and other victories of the national liberation struggle considerably narrowed the circle of servants of U.S. imperialism among the young oil-rich states. But in that circle there are still regimes which prefer to keep national money a little further from their peoples. As THE NEW YORK TIMES reported recently, over 350 billion "petrodollars" belonging mainly to the monarchist states of the Persian Gulf region have been deposited in Western -- chiefly American -- banks "for safe keeping," though in practice for uncontrolled use by Western monopolies. This amount is more than a good half of the total income from oil obtained by these states during the last decade.

It is precisely U.S. allies situated in the region of the richest oil sources which enjoy the greatest protection from U.S. reaction and particularly its military-industrial complex. The Pentagon spares no expense in constantly equipping and rearming their armies. As has already been reported in the press, between 1970 and 1980 alone the United States supplied more than 40 states with weapons to the value of $123 billion. It is appropriate to elaborate here: More than half this amount -- $63 billion -- was accounted for by four states -- Saudi Arabia, Iran, Israel, and Egypt, each of which has a definite role as guardian of the richest oil reserve in the capitalist world, the Near and Middle East, where 50 billion tons, or over 60 percent of all the known "black gold" resources in the nonsocialist countries are concentrated.

About 10 years ago, soon after the start of the energy crisis in the capitalist world, the limited nature of our planet's oil resources and the need to maintain a normal political situation in regions where the chief oil sources are located became particularly obvious.

At that time many leaders in the United States and other Western countries were sober-minded enough to elaborate national energy programs providing for the broader development of their own fuel-extracting sectors and some sort of mutually acceptable forms of cooperation with the young oil-rich states.

However, with the strengthening of the positions of unbridled reaction in the United States, counting not on reason but on force and adventurism, the United States itself and many of its NATO allies abandoned their former energy projects and virtually returned to neocolonialism and to predatory methods of dealing with developing oil-exporting countries. The results of this are not just the creation of the aforementioned "Central Command" but also the Reagan administration's intention to almost double the size of the Rapid Deployment Force, bringing it up to 440,000 men.

While building up its own military presence in the main regions where "black gold" is found, Washington is at the same time trying its utmost to involve the whole NATO bloc in its adventures. However, certain bloc members, which are immeasurably more dependent on external oil sources than the United States, understand how dangerous it is to play with fire near such sources and refuse to unconditionally follow the Pentagon adventurists.

The most far-sighted Western figures point straight to the fact that the U.S. desire to bind the NATO countries by a mutual guarantee in the militarized robbery of other people's oil resources is partly aimed at undermining the positions of the Western rivals, who are more interested in cooperation with the oil exporters than in confrontation and who seek diverse sources of energy supply which are not dependent on Washington's imperial ambitions.

Advocating constructive dialogue on acute questions of today, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries propose the path of talks, not confrontation, a path leading to clearing the mines of potential conflicts from the Near and Middle East and Southwest Asia and transforming this region into a zone of peace and tranquillity. "There are no problems, either worldwide or regional, which cannot be resolved justly by peaceful means," says the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states adopted at the Political Consultative Committee's conference in Prague.

OTTAWA NUCLEAR FREE ZONE PROPOSAL CAMPAIGN NOTED

LD171256 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Ottawa June 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Artyom Melikyan reports:

A broad campaign in support for the proposal on turning the Canadian capital into a nuclear-free zone has been launched in Ottawa. On the initiative of the local organization "Coalition for Disarmament" which affiliates 15 trade union, religious, women's and youth organizations, signatures are collected under the petition urging to support this initiative. It has already been signed by a number of prominent trade union figures, oultural and scientific workers of the country.

T. Webb, representative of the coalition, told TASS that a draft resolution had been submitted to the Municipal Council of Ottawa demanding that the production, testing, stockpiling, transportation, processing, or utilisation of the nuclear weapons or its components in the capital should be banned. He pointed out that in the near future this document would be submitted for the discussion at the city council of the capital.

USSR SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO PRC LEADERS

Presidium to PRC President

PM221214 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To PRC Chairman Li Xiannian:

Please accept our congratulations and best wishes on your election to the high post of PRC president [predsedatel].

We express confidence that the normalization and improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations accord with the fundamental interests of the USSR and PRC peoples.

[Signed] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Council of Ministers to Premier

PM221225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang:

Please accept our congratulations on your reappointment as PRC State Council premier and let us wish you success in this high post.

[Signed] USSR Council of Ministers

Presidium to Peng Zhen

PM221215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Peng Zhen, chairman of the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee:

We send you congratulations on your election as chairman of the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee.

We wish you success in your activity in this post.

[Signed] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

SIXTH NPC SESSION CONCLUDES, REPORTS APPROVED

LD211438 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing June 21 TASS -- The first session of the Sixth National People's Congress has ended here today. The final sitting was addressed by Li Xiannian, chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The session heard and approved reports on the work of the government, on the country's economic development plan for 1983 and on the execution of the 1982 state budget. It elected the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and established commissions of the congress, including those on foreign affairs, on the nationalities, on education, science, culture and health care, on overseas Chinese, etc.

The session also elected and appointed governmental officials.

At the same time a session of the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Council of China took place in Beijing. It elected a new chairperson, Deng Yingchao.

USSR SAID NOT THREATENING JAPANESE SECURITY

LD201051 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 20 Jun 83

["Who Threatens Japan's Security?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 20 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

A threadbare thesis as to a "Soviet military threat" to Japan's security is being more and more often resorted to in Tokyo lately for the purpose of justifying Japan's being connected up to the global strategy of confrontation, which is being imposed by Washington, the build-up of Japan's own military potential, and the ability of the country's armed forces to act far beyond Japanese territory. Thus, recently, one of the leading figures of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs asserted that such a threat emanate from the Soviet Union, which allegedly builds up its armed forces and its "SS-20" missiles, although Japan "poses no threat to other countries". For his part, Masaharu Gotoda, general secretary of Japan's Cabinet of Ministers, tried to deny the increase in militarist tendencies in Japan, asserting without adducing any proofs that Japan's defence capacity is being raised within the framework of the Constitution and does not go beyond self-defence and the three non-nuclear principles.

We say that the assertion is proofless because, firstly, the Japanese Constitution, if one is to stick to the letter of the fundamental law, forbids Japan altogether to create any armed forces whatsoever. Secondly, what kind of "self-defence" can be spoken of by the Cabinet ministers when the head of the Cabinet himself promises to turn the country into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" (as is known, an aircraft carrier is a means of attack), and states his determination to "defend" at its own discretion the sea and air borders located a thousand miles away from the Japanese shores, although the zone covers the territories of countries neighbouring on Japan, and to block international straits in order to "lock" the Soviet fleet at Far Eastern ports.

And aboard the Japanese "aircraft carrier" itself, Tokyo intends to station things which are far from being innocent: 50 "F-16" nuclear delivery vehicles on land and U.S. ships with cruise missiles on board at sea. In prospect, if the question of deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe is solved, land-based cruise missiles, too, are supposed to be deployed in Japan. How can one speak of the non-nuclear principle in such a case! And all this is in addition to what has already been deployed in the western Pacific and targeted on the USSR and other socialist countries.

A considerable part of the Pacific Ocean grouping of the U.S. Armed Forces at a strength of about 150,000 is stationed there. It is known that the grouping is provided with nuclear-missile weapons. In the Asian-Pacific region the USA has about 4,000 units of tactical nuclear weapons, including 1,500 on board the ships and about 700 in South Korea. Hundreds of aircraft nuclear delivery vehicles are stationed at U.S. bases in Japan, South Korea, and in the Philippines.

One may ask: Can the Soviet Union remain indifferent to those military preparation in Asia, where two-thirds of its territory are situated, and in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, across which vitally important transportation lines linking western and eastern areas of the USSR run? The Soviet Union, of course, has to take necessary measures to protect its own security and the security of its friends and allies. However, to regard these measures as a "threat to Japan" is wrong.

The question of deployment of medium-range nuclear systems in the eastern part of the USSR is also being fanned up in Tokyo for obviously unseemly goals. It is hardly unknown in Tokyo that the systems are a countervail to the nuclear systems which are available at the U.S. bases in the Far East, in Southeast Asia, in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and are capable of reaching the entire Asian part of the USSR.

It is not accidental that in Washington they hope that should the United States provide a global conflict, its main brunt would fall on areas of deployment of American nuclear weapons, while the United States itself will get off with only a minimum damage. It is not accidental that, acting in accordance with conceptions of "direct confrontation", "limited" and "protracted" nuclear war, Washington is knocking up a Far Eastern equivalent of NATO that would confront the USSR and its allies, and is seeking to turn Japan and some other Asian countries, like Western Europe, into U.S. nuclear hostages.

Japan's security is being threatened not by the USSR, but by the Japanese ruling circles' solidarity with the nuclear strategy of Washington. As far as Soviet missiles are concerned, the Soviet Union has more than once stated its readiness to hold negotiations on limiting and reducing them on the basis of receiprocity, including those in the eastern part of the USSR, the negotiations with those who have in their hands nuclear missiles countervailed by Soviet missiles.

Our country has suggested a whole programme of measures to strengthen peace and good-neighborliness in Asia. The latest proposal by the Warsaw Treaty member-states to conclude a treaty on mutual non-use of force and on the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Treaty member-countries and the members of the North Atlantic Alliance is open to accession by all countries, including Asian ones. Why not Tokyo avail itself of it if it is really concerned for the strengthening of universal peace and its own security?

JAPAN'S INVOLVEMENT WITH U.S., NATO CRITICIZED

OW191312 Moscow In Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov report]

[Text] The KYODO news agency reports that the issue concerning the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear force [INF] restrictions and other issues will be taken up at the working-level consultations on the Japan-U.S. security treaty to be held in Hawaii this year, at which many problems concerning the two countries have been hitherto discussed. Radio Moscow correspondent Tsvetov files the following report from Tokyo:

It is well known that Prime Minister Nakasone voiced his wholehearted support for the plans to deploy Pershing II intermediate-range missiles in Europe at the Williamsburg summit. Washington has taken this support as a great result in the pursuit of the Reagan administration's policy. This time, Washington plans to achieve further results at the Japan-U.S. working-level consultations on security in Hawaii as it expects Japan to take another step forward in cooperating with the U.S. nuclear war plans.

Japan's offer of cooperation is noted in its demand for the inclusion of Asia on the agenda of the Soviet-U.S. talks. In that case, the Geneva talks, which are still at a standstill due to U.S. obstructions, may possibly end up in a breakdown.

When a problem under dicussion gets involved in too many issues, it will be more difficult to reach a solution acceptable to the both sides. However, this is exactly the purpose of the Reagan administration.

There is another reason why Japan is so enthusiastically assisting the United States in its actions aimed at the breakdown of the INF talks. In its attempt to cause a clamor, with fanfare, about the Soviet plan to transfer SS-20 missiles to the eastern part of the Soviet Union, Japan is laying the groundwork for the deployment of American intermediate-range missiles in Japan.

Nuclear weapons are already in Okinawa, American ships carrying nuclear arms have called at ports in Japan, and F-16 fighter-bombers will be deployed at the Misawa base. If American intermediate-range missiles are deployed in Japan in addition to all these manifestations, then the three nonnuclear principles will eventually become an anachronism.

It seems that Prime Minister Nakasone wants to have Japan and the United States become a community bound together by a common destiny. Nevertheless, what Prime Minister Nakasone can expect at present is a community bound together by a common destiny, not with the United States but with Western Europe, which the United States also plans to designate a theater of nuclear wars.

DPRK TRADE UNION DELEGATION'S VISIT REPORTED

PM211117 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Jun 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Meetings in Moscow"]

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Trade Unions of Korea [GFTUK] headed by U Chong-hak, vice chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee, which is in our country on a friendly visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU, has been acquainted with the Soviet trade unions' activity in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 17th Trade Union Congress. The delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Museum and Mausoleum. Members of the delegation called at the TRUD editorial office and were acquainted with the work of Prfizdat, the AUCCTU publishing house, and they visited trade union study courses and addressed students.

A meeting and a conversation were held with AUCCTU Secretary L.A. Zemlyannikova.

NEW TIMES INTERVIEWS DRA PREMIER KESHTMAND

PM210900 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 23, Jun 83 pp 7-9

[Undated Kabul interview with DRA Prime Minister Soltan Ali Keshtmand by Aleksandr Usvatov: "Building and Fighting"]

[Text] [Usvatov] The five years that have passed since the victory of the national democratic April Revolution is a very short period. But even during this time many changes have taken place in the country.

[Keshtmand] We inherited a backward economy and a host of problems seriously aggravated by the undeclared war which the reactionary circles, backed by U.S. imperialism, have launched against our country. Enormous damage, estimated at 24 billion afghanis, has been done to the economy and the country as a whole. But in spite of these extraordinary circumstances and incredible difficulties we have built and continue to build industrial enterprises and other economic units and are making investments, large by our standards, in new projects.

[Usvatov] What specific units could you mention?

[Keshtmand] New grain elevators with flour mills and mechanical bakeries have been built in Mazar-e Sharif and Pol-e Khomri. Several motor-car service stations have been opened. We plan to build 14 such stations, to service mainly heavy lorries, in different cities of the country. Of great importance for our economy, for the extension of our many-sided ties with the Soviet Union is the large bridge across the border river Amu Darya that was opened to traffic last year. Most projects in Afghanistan are being built with the economic and technical assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

[Usvatov] Free of charge or for payment?

[Keshtmand] Both ways, but mainly under long-term credits granted on very favourable terms.

[Usvatov] How is economic planning effected?

[Keshtmand] We hope to go over to five-year planning in 1985. At present, we draw up plans for each year. March 21 marked the beginning of the new year -- 1362 according to the Afghan calendar -- and, accordingly, the plan of economic and social development for this year came into effect. This plan is based on the decisions of the 11th plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party held in March, which discussed the economic policy of the party.

The plenum set the task of restoring all the enterprises damaged or put out of action by counterrevolutionary dushman bands and of resuming in full volume production where it was completely or partially suspended.

[Usvatov] But it may happen that the restored enterprises will again by destroyed by dushman bands.

[Keshtmand] We have taken and continue to take measures for better protection of enterprises. Special military detachments are being trained for such duty and for ensuring and security of all regions. Simultaneously, the self-defence forces are being strengthened. Enterprises are protected not only by army units and militia, but also by the personnel.

[Usvatov] May I turn to the plan for the current year? What projects are to be completed?

[Keshtmand] More than 30 projects are to be carried out. These are first of all, textile mills at Qandahar and Herat, a second thermal power plant in Kabul, a large olive-processing and canning factory at Jalalabad in Nangarhar Province, and new service stations for the maintenance of petrol tankers. The reconstructed and re-equipped studios of Radio Afghanistan were put into service quite recently, on the eve of the fifth anniversary of our revolution. Great assistance in this matter was given by the German Democratic Republic, which delivered modern equipment for the studios.

The above-mentioned, and a number of other enterprises, belong to the public sector, which, in accordance with the Basic Principles (our provisional constitution), must play the leading role in the national economy.

[Usvatov] What is the position of the private sector in the present conditions?

[Keshtmand] Over 40 new private enterprises, small and medium, are to be set up in the current Afghan year. These will be primarily textile mills, work-shops for the manufacture of plastic articles, and other enterprises.

[Usvatov] Are they being set up on private money?

[Keshtmand] Certainly

[Usvatov] So private businessmen are not afraid of investing money?

[Keshtmand] No, they are not. The state gives them some assistance, while our army protects against bandit attacks the areas where privately-owned enterprises are opened.

[Usvatov] What is the general policy of the Afghan Government towards private enterprises, the private sector? I am asking this because anti-Afghan propaganda claims that private businessmen are ground down in your country, that they well-nigh face repression and expropriation.

[Keshtmand] Let those who spread cock-and-bull stories of this kind walk through the shopping streets of Kabul or any other city and drop into shops. Perhaps after that, they will not have the cheek to make such assertions. Although, of course, slanderers are not worried about the truth. They are fulfilling a definite social order from imperialism -- to slur our country in every possible manner.

I must say that we encourage and support private investment. In our plans we take account of the possibilities of the private sector and are interested in its constructive activity, in providing goods for the market. Our policy is one of coexistence of the public, private and co-operative sectors of the economy .

The main emphasis is, of course, laid on the development of the public sector, but not at the expense of the other sectors.

[Usvatov] What are the main features of the state budget for this year?

[Keshtmand] The state budget has increased noticeably compared with the previous year, with the greater part of the increment being directed to economic development. Eighty per cent of the revenue comes from internal sources: payments by the state-owned enterprises and services, taxation, etc. And only 20 per cent comes from foreign sources, mainly economic aid and credits granted by the Soviet Union and other member states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. However, we are also expecting aid from other countries and international organizations.

Transportation is our main economic problem, our greatest bottleneck, to which most attention is paid, and, accordingly, means are alocated. I have in mind motor transport, for Afghanistan has no railways. We hope they will be built in time. The bands smuggled from abroad are above all striking at our transport, our communications.

The protection of the main roads is being increasingly strengthened. They are guarded both by Afghan troops and by units from the limited Soviet contingent.

The extension of the transport network and the enhancement of its security enable us to conduct trade, foreign trade included.

[Usvatov] Minister of Commerce Mohammad Khan Jalalar told us that Afghanistan had no foreign trade deficit and that its trade balance is even slightly favourable.

[Keshtmand] Exactly so.

[Usvatov] I have learned from Kabul newspapers that on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution, you presented a Banner of Honour and a money prize to the Jangalak auto-repair works in the capital for its victory in the labour emulation drive to mark this anniversary.

[Keshtmand] Over 150 large enterprises and organizations took part in this campaign. The Jangalak factory, which fulfilled its annual plan in ten and a half months, is not the only winner. Prizes have been awarded to a number of other enterprises as well.

We have seen that such emulation plays an effective role in the raising of labour productivity and production in general, and in the strengthening of labour discipline. Besides, it helps to draw the urban working people into state affairs on a wider scale.

[Usvatov] How is this process developing in the rural areas, where the vast majority of Afghans live?

[Keshtmand] The prestige of people's government in the countryside, among the peasants, is being gradually strengthened. Along with the establishment of government bodies in the districts, branches of the People's Democratic Party, the National Fatherland Front, youth and women's organizations are being set up there.

But it is important, not only to set up these branches; it is equally important to build up and maintain daily contact with the local inhabitants to win their trust by explanatory work and practical deeds, and to draw them into an active participation in economic, political and public affairs.

There is growing support in the country for the policy of our party and our government. I can state this quite definitely. For the masses now understand well enough who is their enemy and who is their friend. The terrorists and bandits are plundering the citizens and mercilessly killing those who do not want to cooperate with them, whereas the people's government defends the ordinary people and seeks to help them in their daily life.

[Usvatov] What kind of assistance is given to the peasants?

[Keshtmand] The peasants are granted certain tax privileges. They are relieved of the repayment of earlier granted credits or of the high interest on these credits. The land and water reform is also beneficial to the peasants. But that is not all. At present we extend credits to peasants in the form of money or fertilizers, seeds and agricultural implements.

Of course, time is needed to reorganization. It should be remembered that the eradication of feudal relations is a complex process, impossible to carry out overnight. Impatience in this serious matter is inappropriate. It is simply harmful. The people, most of whom are ignorant and illiterate, should gradually realize that they must work jointly in order to improve their life. This is the purpose of our activity.

[Usvatov] May I now turn to foreign policy issues? You took part in the non-aligned summit recently held in Delhi. It is known that certain quarters tried to question the status of Afghanistan as a nonaligned state. How do you assess the results of this summit conference from the standpoint of Afghanistan's international position?

[Keshtmand] Afghanistan has always been loyal to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. We have never betrayed these principles. On the whole, a constructive approach to our country was demonstrated at the Delhi conference. More and more countries come to understand the real roots of what is called the "Afghan question." The attempts to mount a hostile political attack against Democratic Afghanistan, to impose on the conference a discussion on the notorious "Afghan question" failed completely. Attention was focussed on the principled stand of the Afghan Government, which consistently favours a settlement of the existing problems with neighboring countries by negotiation.

In our opinion, the active and constructive participation of Democratic Afghanistan in the non-aligned summit has enhanced the international prestige of our country and has increased its political weight.

The meetings and talks I had in Delhi with many heads of state or government were most useful from the standpoint of strengthening relations between Afghanistan and other non-aligned nations.

[Usvatov] What can you say about the results of the April round of the Geneva talks?

[Keshtmand] Our stand is well known to you. Our aim is to settle by political means the situation created by hostile forces around Afghanistan, to put an end to foreign armed interference in the domestic affairs of our country, and to obtain appropriate guarantees for the future. When this aim is achieved, conditions will appear for the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops.

The Geneva talks with the Pakistani delegation held with the mediation of the U.N. secretary-general's special envoy were concentrated on the main issues of bilateral relations, and they were useful. We shall continue these talks for the achievement of a realistic settlement. However, we consider that the most effective and shortest way to such settlement lies through direct, not indirect, negotiations.

[Usvatov] What message would you like to convey to NEW TIMES readers?

[Keshtmand] I would like to tell the Soviet readers of your magazine, all Soviet people that we are very grateful to the great Soviet Union for its many-sided internationalist aid and support to revolutionary and renascent Afghanistan.

RADIO COMMENTATOR REPORTEDLY COMMITTED TO ASYLUM

NC211208 Paris AFP in English 1206 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, June 21 (AFP) -- Vladimir Danchev, the Radio Moscow commentator who five times mentioned "Soviet invaders" in international English-language broadcasts on Afghanistan last month, has been interned in a psychiatric asylum, Radio Moscow officials told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today. Following the broadcasts, 35-year-old Mr Danchev was summoned before a disciplinary committee, was fired from his job and escorted to his home town of Tashkent in Soviet Uzbekistan where he is now in a psychiatric asylum, the officials said. They described the commentator as a "reserved young man" who had refused to repent or consult a psychiatrist of his own free will.

Appearing before the disciplinary committee, he maintained statements made in his May 18-25 series of broadcasts which had first jolted the British Broadcasting Corporation's monitoring services in London. Radio Moscow officials said Mr Danchev, a native of the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan which borders on Afghanistan, had suffered a "personal shock" with the intervention of Soviet troops there.

His mention of "Soviet invaders" caused an uproar at the radio and is still "making huge waves," the officials admitted to AFP. One of the first measures taken was to ban any future live broadcasts. Mr Danchev had been speaking live, a rare procedure in the Soviet Union where even speeches of Kremlin leaders are transmitted with a slight "precautionary" delay.

Radio Moscow officials said he had also been speaking in the absence of a monitor who normally verifies that texts are read correctly during direct transmissions. The officials said that if some live broadcasts are allowed they will be strictly monitored by the traditional censor who will be empowered to cut off the transmission in the event of a slip-up.

They also said if the BBC had not picked up the broadcasts, "no one in the Soviet Union would have been alerted to the dissident comments" of Mr Danchev. Mr Danchev so far was the only employee to be sanctioned, but "other dismissals are possible," they said.

The officials interviewed by AFP appeared to downplay the importance of the incident, describing their former employee as "solidarity and depressed." He had no apartment and when his wife left him he "cracked," they said.

BUSH'S UPCOMING TOUR TO N. EUROPE PREVIEWED

LD212101 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- TASS political analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The U.S. Vice-President George Bush is setting out for a two-week tour of North European countries in order to discuss there political and economic questions, as well as "security problems," as spokesmen of his office put it. The coming tour of Bush is sure to be keynoted by the discussion of military problems, and, more exactly, of military ties between the U.S. and north European countries, specifically, Scandinavian countries. As the anti-war and anti-nuclear movement is gaining in strength in Western Europe and the number of supporters of the idea to create a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe is growing, the Reagan administration is resorting ever more openly to unceremonious pressure on these countries in an attempt to impose upon them its own anti-Soviet policy and its own idea of what Europe should look like. The U.S. seeks to especially boost its militayy and political cooperation with Norway, Denmark, and Iceland within the NATO framework.

The Pentagon took a number of measures in order to draw these countries ever closer to the NATO military machine. They include, in the first place, the storage of heavy military equipment and armaments for the NATO Armed Forces with the aim to prepare the ground for rapid transportation to and deployment in Scandinavia of the U.S. Armed Forces. Specifically, it is planned to deploy the equipment for a U.S. Marine brigade near Trondheim. Canadians also began to create arms depots in Norway.

Broad public circles in the countries of NATO's "northern flank" believe that the curbing of the arms race and the turning of northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone, and not the military buildup, are the way to ensure the security of their countries. Thus, the Danish Parliament recently charged the government of that country to come out for suspending the preparations for the deployment in Western Europe of 572 new U.S. medium-range missiles, while talk on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe are going on in Geneva, even if they are not concluded in the current year.

Finland and Sweden favour the turning of northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone. Apart from it, Sweden came up with a proposal to create in Central Europe a zone free from the battlefield nuclear weapons. Judging by all these facts as a whole, one can see that Reagan's ideas of nuclear armament are utterly unpopular in northern Europe, where the public gives substantial backing to the idea that the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe be accompanied by the discussion of concrete questions connected with the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of the continent. This step could be a perceptible contribution to the removal of the threat of a nuclear war in Europe. However, the Reagan administration, while holding forth about the "security" of north European countries, is actually striving for one thing only -- the military buildup on the territory of NATO countries, including Scandinavian countries. One of the objectives of Bush's forthcoming visit is to impose this policy upon them. As for the Soviet Union it not only sympathizes with the idea to create a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe, but is also ready to promote its creation. The USSR would pledge to respect the status of this zone and would be ready to discuss the question about some measures, and important measures at that, concerning the Soviet Union territory bordering on the zone. Apart from it, the Soviet Union could discuss with the parties concerned the question on a nuclear-free status of the Baltic sea. These steps would be the best solution to the problem of ensuring genuine and not imaginary security of north European nations.

WEINBERGER IN UK; TALKS WITH THATCHER, HESELTINE

LD211645 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] London June 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports:

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger arrived here for a two-day visit today. He met with British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe and Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine and held talks with them. Observers note that the coming deployment of U.S. cruise missiles on the British territory was, specifically, discussed during the talks. The East-West relations also came up for discussion, according to the press reports. On the same day Caspar Weinberger will meet with British Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Local political observers believe it is highly indicative that the Pentagon's chief has become the first foreign statesman to visit Britain after the parliamentary elections that were held here on June 9. The newspaper GUARDIAN notes today that the new Thatcher Cabinet, losing no time, embarked on the further consolidation of the ties with Washington. This refers first of all to the widening of cooperation in the military sphere. Caspar Weinberger was given an exceptionally warm welcome in London. And this is understandable for the Conservative Government is harnesed firmly to the course of the Reagan administration in the foreign policy and military spheres. All militaristic projects of the White House get an immediate response on the banks of the Thames.

REAGAN 'PRESSURES' GONZALEZ ON NATO, C. AMERICA

LD221015 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2252 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Washington, 22 June (TASS) -- On Tuesday talks took place in the White House between President R. Reagan and Spanish Prime Minister F. Gonzalez who is here on a visit. According to observers the talks took place against a background of disagreements and they were reduced to Washington bringing open pressure to bear upon Madrid to harness it to NATO's militarist chariot. A highly placed representative of the U.S. Administration has stated directly that Washington "would prefer" Spain to be a full member of the North Atlantic bloc. Meanwhile, as the paper THE WASHINGTON POST admits, "a significant majority of Spaniards" are resolutely against this, evidence of which are the mighty demonstrations which have been staged throughout the country whose participants have demanded the elimination of American military bases on Spanish territory.

Concerning Central America, a representative of the administration admitted that the Spanish side had indicated the need for "a peaceful solution of conflicts" in that region. But the United States, as is known, is extending its military support for bloody dictators there and is extending its own interference.

GENSCHER DEFENSE STATEMENT RECEIVES COMMENT

LD152316 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Bonn June 15 TASS -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and foreign affairs minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, delivered the government's statement at Bundestag today on the policy in the field of security.

The essence of his statement was practically reduced to retelling provisions of the communique of the NATO Council's Paris session and praising the U.S. Administration's adventurous course and peace-endangering nuclear-missile decisions of the North Atlantic alliance.

It is noteworthy that this is the second statement made by the West German Government this month on a similar set of questions. What is obvious is the massive propaganda conditioning of the West German population with a view to convincing them in the "need" and "inevitability" of the deployment of American Pershing II and cruise missiles on West German territory.

Using trite arguments in favour of the so-called "rearmament" of NATO, long since exposed as groundless, the West German foreign minister did not even mention the numerous proposals and initiatives of the USSR and other socialist countries in the field of arms control and disarmament.

With assiduity, worthy of better application, the West German minister praised Reagan's notorious "zero" and "interim" options designed to achieve military superiority over the USSR. Ignoring the fact that it is thinks to Washington's obstructionist stand that the Geneva talks entered the impasse, Genscher claimed that the "key to their success lies in Moscow".

Genscher's government statement is graphical evidence of the fact that adopting the nuclear missile decisions nearly four years ago, the United States and NATO programmed in advance both the breaking of the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe and the stationing of new American medium-range nuclear missiles. The content and the entire tone of the West German foreign minister's remarks were clearly determined by the documents which were adopted under U.S. pressure in Williamsburg and Paris.

The Bundestag statements by West German Defence Minister Manfred Woerner and other representatives of the ruling coalition CDU/CSU - FDP [Christian Democratic Union Christan Socialist Union - Free Democratic Party] sounded in unison with the government statement.

Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party executive, speaking during the debates, sharply criticised the West German Government's position on the NATO missile decision. He described as "madness" Washington's intentions to increase at any cost its nuclear missile potential in Western Europe with a view to waging a "limited" nuclear war in this region. Of particular danger are the illusions of U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, shared also in Bonn, as regards the possibility of talks with the Soviet Union following the deployment of new American nuclear missiles. What is necessary is continuation of the talks, rather than additonal armament, Bahr declared. He opposed the "bureaucratic automatism" in implementing the NATO decisions. Bahr proposed that Bundestag adopt a final decision on the nuclear missile problem only after the completion of the Geneva talks.

Gert Bastian, retired Bundeswehr general, deputy from the "Greens" Party, pointed out that the implementation of the NATO decision will create a new, extremely dangerous situation in Europe and place it on the brink of nuclear disaster. He pointed out that the American Pershing-2 missiles represent a new generation of weapons of mass annihilation intended for making a first nuclear strike.

Gert Bastian called on Bonn's ruling circles to heed the voice of thelarge-scale peace movement, rather than obey blindly Washington's propaganda directives. It is indicative that precisely at this mement West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl demonstratively walked out of the assembly hall.

SHEVARDNADZE-LED DELEGATION IN PORTUGAL

Ponomarev Sees Off Delegation

LD200856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Eduard Shevandnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia, left Moscow for Portugal today at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee. Members of the delegation include Comrade Khomyakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Tombov party Obkom; and Comrade Zhilin, leader of a group of consultants from the CPSU International Department.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Party Central Committee; Comrade Bugayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; Comrade Mogilevets, deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee; and other responsible officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

Arrival in Portugal Noted

LD201552 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Lisbon June 20 TASS -- A CPSU delegation headed by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia Eduard Shevardnadze has arrived here today at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP]. At Lisbon Airport the delegation was welcomed by the General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal and other PCP leaders.

CPSU-PCP Talks Open

LD211448 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Lisbon June 21 TASS -- Delegations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) opened talks here today to discuss the further development of the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the PCP as well as international problems.

The CPSU delegation is led by Eduard Shevardnadze, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. The PCP delegation is headed by the party's general secretary, Alvaro Cunhal.

Meets with Portuguese President

LD212007 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Lisbon June 21 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, who leads a delegation of the CPSU on a visit to Portugal at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party, has today met with M. Tido de Morais, president of the Republic of Portugal.

In the course of their conversation they exchanged information about the activities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Assembly of the Republic of Portugal and discussed parliamentary contacts between the two countries.

Eduard Shevardnadze in the conversation drew particular attention to the latest Soviet initiative, the resolution of the USSR Supreme Soviet to instruct the Soviet Government to address the governments of the other nuclear powers with the proposal that they simultaneously freeze all the nuclear armaments they possess both quantitatively and qualitatively.

The conversation was attended by V. Vdovin, the Soviet Union's ambassador to Portugal.

NATO EXERCISES IN TURKEY A 'POLITICAL ACT'

LD212325 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1852 GMT 21 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program prented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] NATO mobile forces exercises codenamed 'Adventure Express-83' have ended in Turkey. They were held in the area near the town of Erzurum in the northeast of the country, near the border with the USSR. Troops from the United States, Britain, the FRG, Italy, Belgium and Turkey participated in them.

The presence of NATO Secretary General Luns, here you can see him [shots of Luns inspecting troops], and Supreme Allied Commander of NATO Forces in Europe General Rogers at the final stage of the maneuvers has been described by Western observers as a political act. The sabre-rattling in eastern Turkey, which was arranged on Washington's initiative, is evidence of the U.S. intention to bind this country even more securely to the aggressive North Atlantic bloc.

AMERICAN MILITARY BASE TALKS IN GREECE SUSPENDED

LD160759 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Athens June 16 TASS -- The talks taking place here on the future of the American military bases on Greek territory have been suspended. An official spokesman of the Greek Government, Marudas, said that it was a result of serious differences between the two sides.

Several days ago the Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, speaking at a meeting of the government, said that if the agreement was not reached in the near future the United States would be given from 12 to 18 months to liquidate its bases in Greece.

COMMENTARY CITES GROMYKO REMARKS ON IRAN

NC220952 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Greetings dear friends. Today once again I want to discuss some of the problems related to Soviet-Iranian relations. I think that there is a noteworthy (?reason) for discussing this topic again. Some time ago, First Deputy of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko paid noteworthy attention to this in a speech at the last session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Andrey Gromyko said: We want normal and friendly relations with Iran. The Soviet Union wants Iran to be an independent country in the future, too. The Soviet Union has always strived and will strive toward good-neighborly relations with Iran.

Our dear listeners know that the Soviet Union and Iran have a border of more than 2,500 km. Therefore, the need to establish good-neighborly relations between our two countries, as well as cooperation based on mutual benefits, largely stems from the geographic situation of the Soviet Union and Iran. However, there are other elements that call for such relations.

History and current events convincingly show that our two countries have always had friendly feelings toward each other, have respected each other, have understood the problems that each faces, and have supported one another in struggles against the common enemy -- word imperialism. it is sufficient to recall the Soviet Union's support for Iran's anti-Shah and anti-imperialist revolution. Many of our listeners discuss the great importance of this support in their letters. For example, Mr (Reza Sharifi) writes in his letter that the Iranian people will always be grateful for the Soviet Union's strong warning to those who wanted to stifle Iran's revolution through military intervention. The listener points out that Moscow's statement on the invalidity of foreign intervention in Iran's affairs helped to abort the plans for military intervention that were being compiled on the other side of the ocean.

Our listeners also often write about the many positive results that Soviet-Iranian good-neighborliness and cooperation have yielded in Iran. I realized this for myself when I visited numerous sites that were and are being built in Iran with Soviet assistance. I wish to recall that more than 100 industrial sites have been built or are under construction in Iran with our country's participation.

However, there are those who do not approve of Soviet-Iranian good-neighborliness and cooperation. The U.S. imperialists, and other Western countries and their associates in Iran, want to prevent our two countries from living in peace and friendship, and they want to poison Soviet-Iranian relations. They hope that by separating Iran from the Soviet Union, they can make your country see the need to retreat to the West and to open the doors to imperialist monopolies that ruled in your country during the Shah's regime. It is necessary to note that the participants in the recent conference of the seven major capitalist countries in Williamsburg, discussed these same plans.

(?There is no doubt) that the return of imperialist monopolies to Iran will be tantamount to reestablishing the former conditions that ruled during the monarchy and will destroy the saplings of new life that sprang up as a result of the revolution. In order to achieve these objectives, the enemies of the Iranian people (?encourage) anti-Soviet inclinations in the rightist faction of Iran's leadership. The anti-Soviet activity in Iran and the propaganda against the Tudeh Party members are to their benefit. The steps taken some time ago by Iranian officials against some employees of Soviet organizations in Iran, whom they proposed should leave your country, do not in any way conform with the spirit of good-neighborliness.

Naturally, the Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to all this. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko said in his report to the USSR Supreme Soviet: The Soviet Union will bear in mind whether Iran is willing to act on the basis of reciprocity and to have normal relations with us, or if it has other intentions. Dear friends, I end my talk and wish you success until my next talk.

TUDEH PERSECUTIONS IN IRAN PORTEND DANGERS

NC211057 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The terror and restrictions being imposed by Iranian rightist circles on your country's progressive forces have been strongly denounced around the world. People of various religious and political beliefs, social organizations, and the mass media have concluded that the accusations against the members and leaders of the Tudeh Party of Iran that they were spying for the Soviet Union are fabricated and completely baseless.

The Indian Newspaper EXPRESS has written: More and more observers who are following the incidents in Iran conclude each day that the savage persecution of the Tudeh Party members in Iran has been provoked by specific circles. What documents could the members of the Tudeh Party, who were never members of the government, have had access to? Their presence was only tolerated because their participation in the long struggle against the former regime as well as their later support for the 1979 revolution could not be ignored.

Yes, in the first years after the revolution, the rightist forces did not dare to crush the Tudeh Party overtly. They were afraid to be condemned by the masses, among whom this party enjoyed great credibility. This fear was (?not baseless) because the Tudeh Party of Iran that had for 25 years carried out underground activities under extremely difficult conditions was an active political organization of workers and strongly fought against the shah's regime and Iran's dependence on imperialist governments and, first and foremost, on the United States.

In 1975, the Tudeh Party, first among all opposition groups and organizations, called on the people of Iran to start an extensive struggle to overthrow the shah's despotism. During the growth and strengthening of the vast anti-Shah and anti-imperialist movement that overthrew the monarchy in February 1979, a new and very important phase began for the Tudeh Party [word indistinct]. The party reflected the interests of the vast strata of Iranian workers and proposed that a united popular front be formed to safeguard the revolution. The Tudeh Party put forward an extensive program for the activities of all (?revolutionary) forces that were struggling for the country's salvation from foreign dependence and for guaranteeing the rights and democratic freedoms of all the people. The Tudeh Party of Iran supported those tenors of the social and political program of Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of Iran's revolution, that actually had progressive aspects and were related to limiting the activities of the big capitalists and large landlords and to ensuring true national independence. When the implementation of the program of reforms to the benefit of the oppressed was delayed perceptibly, the Tudeh Party regarded this as tantamount to the direct result of the strengthening of the positions of counterrevolutionary elements in Iran and stressed the need for fundamental land reforms to the benefit of the mass of villagers, the abrogation of land ownership by landlords, and the nationalization of foreign trade in a bid to strengthen the bases of the country's economic independence. At the same time, the Tudeh Party referred to the need for a just solution of the national problem on the basis of ensuring the rights of all the national minorities living in Iran for independent self-determination and the ensuring of autonomy within the framework of a single independent country. For this reason, the Tudeh Party of Iran

was repeatedly the target of attacks by rightist forces that were waiting for the right opportunity to overtly crush it. These forces believe that the time has now come to crush the Tudeh Party, and this is why the extortions and terror against the Tudehs have started in Iran.

What is now happening in Iran is only benefiting internaitonal reaction, which is patronized and supported by the United States. It is not accidental that the world's democratic social circles regard the restrictions being imposed on the Tudeh Party members as a sign of the Islamic Republic's deviation from the revolution's anti-imperialist objectives and ideals. The recent incidents in Iran are a source of pleasure for the West. The ECONOMIST magazine, published in London, has written that Iran has started to tip toward the West, and that the United States is no longer the great Satan.

The attempts by Iran's rightist circles are detrimental to the national interests of the Iranian people and harm the revolution, and they threaten to replace Iran under the domination of international imperialism.

LEBANESE COMMUNIST, SOCIALIST PARTIES FORM UNION

LD212047 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1904 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] In Beirut the creation has been announced of the Progressive Independent Union of Lebanon, composed of the Lebanese Communist Party, the Progressive Socialist Party, a number of other patriotic and progressive organizations of the country, and a number of distinguished politicians. The union sees its main task as the struggle for the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Lebanese territory, the restoration of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, and a just settlement of the problems facing the country.

IRAQI PRESIDENT LAUDS RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD181928 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad June 18 TASS -- Iraq and the Soviet Union are bound by the firm ties of friendship and cooperation in many spheres, the President of Iraq Saddam Husayn said at a press conference here. Both sides agreed to develop these relations in the interests of the Iraqi and Soviet peoples and for the sake of consolidating world peace.

The head of the Iraqi state accused the U.S. of complicity in kindling the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict. The U.S. is trying in this way to consolidate its influence in the Middle East and to weaken the anti-imperialist movement in the region.

MOSCOW PAPERS ON PARTY, SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS

PRAVDA Editorial

PM2113032 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 83 Second Editon p 1

[Editorial: "A Matter for the Whole Party"]

[Text] Last week was packed with very important political events in the life of our party and country. Soviet people followed with unremitting attention and interest the work of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session. The decisions and documents of the plenum and the session, and the election of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium received unanimous support and complete approval everywhere.

Reading the plenum and session documents carefully, each of us is once again convinced that the main point and fundamental content of the CPSU's activity is concern for the Soviet person, the improvement of his life, his comprehensive development, and the creation of peaceful conditions for implementing his historic mission -- the building of communism. Our party proceeds from the premise that the formation of the new man is not only our most important goal, but is an indispensable condition for communist building.

The plenum having discussed the report delivered by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "Topical Questions of the Party's Ideological and Mass-Political Work," adopted a relevant resolution. In this resolution the CPSU Central Committee unanimously approved the program propositions and conclusions contained in the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They must form the basis of the entire activity of the party organizations.

An exceptionally crucial period has now begun for party committees and organizations, and for every Communist. It is essential to study thoroughly the plenum and session materials, arrange the in-depth explanation and propagandizing of them, and convey their ideas and propositions to the hearts and minds of all working people. But the chief thing is to set about implementing the outlined measures immediately and purposefully, and to enlist the masses in the work that lies ahead while firmly following the rule: action, not bombast.

Life itself demands that our ideological, educational, and propaganda activity be elevated to a level that accords with those great and complex tasks which are being tackled in the process of improving developed socialism. It is the task of mass political work to strengthen still further the unity of the party and the people and increase the working people's communist conviction, political activeness, and their creative energy. The molding of the consciousness of communists and of all members of our socialist society is the task not only of ideological workers, but is, as the CPSU Central Committee plenum particularly pointed out, a matter for the whole party.

The solution of that task is a reliable path toward bringing into play the whole might of the spiritual potential of the builders of communism and the inexhaustible strength of their Marxist-Leninist moral fiber at the same time as steadily strengthening society's material and technical base. Thereby the opportunity for fuller and more effective use of the colossal reserves of the Soviet economy, science, and culture is created.

The fundamental basis here is the formation in every person of an organic need for conscientious, highly productive labor, and a clear awareness of the necessity of working for the common good.

The educative significance of labor is immense, indeed, inestimable. After all, it is precisely in the labor process that a person displays his best abilities, tempers his will, and develops his creative strength. An honest, conscientious attitude to labor is the primary basis of the socialist way of life.

It is the duty of party committees, organizations, and ideological institutions to seek persistently to ensure that a committed and creative attitude to assigned work is inherent in every worker no matter in which field he works. It is impossible without this to resolve a key task in the economic sphere -- a substantive increase in labor productivity. It is impossible without this to introduce order in our affairs, ensure the most sensible use of the country's production and technical potential, and overcome the backwardness of a number of sectors. That is why the labor, ideological-political, and moral education of a person; the formation of a new type of economic thinking; and the strengthening of discipline, and responsibility are being brought to the fore in resolving economic as well as sociopolitical and ideological problems. What gives the socialist state its strength is the consciousness of the masses. This is an irreplaceable source for the further growth of the guiding and directing role of the Communist Party and for the future strengthening and development of our motherland.

Proceeding from the necessity of educating a person not simply as a bearer of a certain sum of knowledge, but as above all a citizen of a socialist society and an energetic builder of communism, with the ideological precepts, ethics, interests, and high standard of labor and behavior which are characteristic of him, the party poses the task of the more effective use of our very powerful arsenal of information, propaganda, enlightenment, and educational resources. This includes the press, radio, television, oral propaganda and agitation, various kinds of cultural establishments, and the enormous network of scientific and educational institutions. Mobilizing their potential, consolidating well-trained cadres, coordinating interaction more efficiently, and closely linking their work plans with the implementation of key national economic and sociopolitical tasks must be determinant today in the activity of all party organizations and of every CPSU member.

Communists are required above all to influence energetically the stepping-up of the struggle to fulfill state targets; enhance product quality; make better use of production capacities, raw materials, energy, working time, and capital investment; nip in the bud the attempts that have become apparent here and there to impart a campaign-style nature to discipline-strengthening work; and firmly counteract manifestations of inertia, bureaucratism, narrow departmentalism, and localism. Production intensification, the efficient use of the latest scientific and technical achievements, and thriftiness everywhere and in everything are an important object for their attention. They must back up with especial persistence the masses' enthusiasm and their desire to do everything to implement the national economic plans, and must not allow this impulse to die away. The organic fusion of ideological-political work with political, organizational, and economic work is a tried and tested way toward achieving the result needed. The plenum noted that both party and economic leaders must always remember this.

The party's course toward further developing socialist democracy is appreciably promoting communist education and the enhancement of the masses' activeness and initiative. A good deal has been done in this field just recently: the links of the deputies and of the soviets as a whole with the population have considerably strengthened, the nationwide discussion of the most important draft laws has become firmly established in practice, the role of people's controlers has increased, and trade union activeness has grown. The party is giving every encouragement to developing democracy in the most diverse fields of social life, including directly in production. One example of this is the team form of organizing labor and for providing incentives.

The experience of enterprises in Moscow, Kaluga, Dnepropetrovsk, Sverdlovsk, other cities, and in a number of rural regions shows that teams have become a good form of really socialist self-management. Party committees must constantly search out ways of developing the working man's initiative and increasing his role in production management, and fostering in every Soviet citizen a sense of being a full master of his country.

However, this important source for raising the masses' social and labor activeness is still not being fully used. This also applies to the potential for further democratizing the procedure for taking decisions on major questions of state and social life, of publicity and accountability, and, finally, to the still current practice whereby out democratic norms and established procedures are not backed up by deeds, and only the form and appearance of deeds is in evidence. The party organizations' ideological and mass-educational work is required to play a paramount role here, showing on the one hand that the development of democracy is objectively conditioned by the material possibilities of society and by the level of the masses' political consciousness and culture, and on the other hand promoting in every way possible the affirmation of everything positive that the people's creativity engenders.

The party must determine its principled approach to ideological-educational work with absolute precision. This means a scientific approach, truthfulness, and realism. It means, a close link between present-day life and our fundamental ideas, and a precise vision of the path of future progress.

Science has an immense role to play in strengthening this link and in improving the whole system of communist education. The strength of ideological-political work, as of party policy as a whole, lies in its scientific substantiation and its reliance upon the most advanced, and constantly developing, Marxist-Leninist theory. The plenum demanded that scientific research be intensified and that a decisive change in direction of scientific establishments and all social scientists toward the key practical task confronting the country be ensured. Scientific establishments' party organizations must pay particular attention to implementing the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and firmly conduct matters so that scientific developments are turned into practical recommendations and provide well founded social forecasts.

The tasks set by the party are large in scale and are innovatory, and they take into account the distinctive features of the historical period that mankind is living through. Here it is important to bear in mind that the chief, and frequently the sole way of resolving them lies through people, through their convictions, knowledge, civic stance, and through their hearts. And consequently, in order to achieve the set goals it is essential to ensure that every citizen of our country thoroughly understands the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and knows how to apply in practice the knowledge acquired and fulfill his social duty through deeds. An important task of ideological-educational work lies in ensuring that the working class' revolutionary ideology and ethics, its collectivist psychology, interest, and views determine the spiritual complexion of all Soviet people. The Soviet way of life and the fundamental values of socialism should be skillfully and creatively propagandized. It is necessary to support everything progressive in social practice and assert and strikingly reveal the new quality of the working people's life, which includes within itself collectivism, comradeship, moral health, social optimism, each person's confidence in the future, and a high standard of labor, comsumption, conduct, and everyday life.

The level of the masses' political consciousness and labor activeness is the chief criterion of the efficiency of ideological-educational work. The raising of this level must also be at the focus of attention of party and trade union organizations, Soviets, the Komsomol, ideological cadres, and all who are engaged in the matter of instructing, educating, and informing Soviet people.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum which examined topical questions of the party's ideological and mass political work, and the 8th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, which discussed the international situation and the Soviet Union's foreign policy and adopted a law on labor collectives, encompassed the most important avenues of the multifaceted creative work of the party and the Soviet people. Communists and all the country's working people have received precise reference points for our historic advance. There now lies ahead long-term planned work aimed at mobilizing the people's spiritual energy and increasing its labor and social activeness.

The new version of the CPSU program, which is being prepared in conformity with the decision of the 26th CPSU Congress, is required to play an exceptionally important role in this regard. "The new version of the party program," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, said at the CPSU Central committee June (1983) Plenum, "is required to help us all to concentrate our forces on resolving the key tasks confronting the party and the people. If we cope with them well, it will be an enormous step in developing the country and improving the people's life. And thereby our socialist system will demonstrate even more convincingly to the whole world its advantages and its power of attraction."

The efforts of party, state, and economic organs, of each Communist and all the working people of the land of the soviets are also being directed today toward the achievement of these goals.

IZVESTIYA Editorial

PM211415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In the Name of Lofty Communist Ideals"]

[Text] In its multifaceted creative activity our party is guided by Lenin's tenets that the state's strength lies in the consciousness of the masses, that it is strong when the masses are fully aware, can make judgements on everything, and do everything consciously. Constant concern to steadily increase the masses' initiative and activeness in resolving the tasks of communist building is the main content of the party's ideological and mass political work. Perceiving the great truth of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, Soviet people are mastering a scientific understanding of history and previous generations' experience of the revolutionary struggle, and are acquiring a profound grasp of the meaning of our present tasks and of the prospects for the country's continued economic and social development.

Soviet people and our foreign friends have greeted the decisions of the latest CPSU Central Committee plenum with ardent interest and sincere approval.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a long [bolshoy] speech at the plenum.

Having heard and discussed the report "Topical Questions of the Party's Ideological and Mass Political Work" by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the plenum adopted an appropriate resolution which stresses that the ideological and political situation in the country is characterized by Soviet people's further rallying around the CPSU, its Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. Our country's working people unanimously support the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy. They are responding with concrete deeds to the party's call to strengthen discipline and order, to work with greater organization and efficiency, and to successfully fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums.

The CPSU Central Committee unanimously approved the propositions and conclusions contained in the plenum speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and pointed out that they must form the basis of party organizations' activity.

After clearly defining the party's main tasks in ideological work, Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that "even the most vivid and interesting propaganda, the most skillful and intelligent teaching, and the most talented art will miss their target unless they are full of profound ideas closely linked to the realities of present-day life and indicating the way to further progress." That is why the CPSU Central Committee plenum drew such great attention to the particular significance of the new edition of the party program which is being prepared according to the 26th CPSU Congress decision.

The party Central Committee plenum formulated principled demands regarding the new edition of the CPSU program. It is to be a realistic analysis of the existing position and clear guidelines for the future which link life's experience with our Communist Party's ultimate goals. Under present-day conditions the party program should be primarily a program of the systematic and comprehensive improvement of developed socialism. We have achieved great successes in resolving many economic, sociopolitical, and cultural tasks of first phase of communism, and the shoots of the communist future are growing visibly. However, our progress is being retarded by problems in the economic mechanism, unsatisfactory labor productivity, particularly in agriculture, and insufficient civic maturity and discipline on the part of some people.

"In our social development," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, "We have now reached the historic point where profound qualitative changes in production forces and a corresponding improvement of industrial relations have not only ripened but are also inevitable. That is not simply our desire, comrades, that is an objective imperative, and we cannot avoid it, as people say. In close conjunction with that there must also be changes in people's consciousness and in all those forms of social life which are usually called the superstructure."

The efforts of the party and the people are now focused on the tasks of the systematic and comprehensive improvement of developed socialism, and the implementation of these depends directly on the level of the working people's consciousness and activeness. Ideological work comes increasingly to the fore here, and its role and significance increase. After all, when new tasks are being resolved, V.I. Lenin taught: "The preparation of the masses themselves is the most important thing from the political viewpoint."

Mass political work is designed to strengthen the unity of the party and the people, to increase the working people's communist conviction and political activeness, and to develop their creative energy. Shaping the consciousness of communists and all members of our socialist society is a task not just of ideological workers. It is the cause of the whole party.

We have everything needed to increase the effectiveness of ideological work. There are the real gains of socialism, which are of world historic significance, our great revolutionary teaching, the prevailing system and accumulated experience of communist education, a mighty information and propaganda apparatus, and skilled ideological cadres devoted to the party's cause. It is necessary to make more active use of the rich storehouse of means of enlightenment and education and to apply them more actively and creatively, taking into account, in particular, the considerably improved level of Soviet people's standard of education and expectations. It is neccessary to build ideological and educational work consistently on the firm foundation of the party's socioeconomic policy.

It was during the revolutionary struggle and revolutionary creation that Soviet man -- an ardent patriot and internationalist convinced of the correctness of communism's ideals -- matured, was tempered, and grew. The new Soviet man is more than just a remote ideal, it is also a reality of our time.

At the same time, the process of molding the new man is as continuous and complex as life itself. The socioeconomic conditions of work and everyday life are changing, and more and more new generations are reaching maturity. And that poses quite a few new tasks to which the party pays constant attention as a very important component of communist building. Developing and giving concrete form to the provisions of the CPSU Central Committee resolution of 26 April 1979 and the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress with regard to the current stage of our society's development, the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum stressed in particular that all ideological, educational, and propaganda work must be firmly raised to the level of the great and complex tasks that the party is resolving in the process of improving developed socialism. We can all see clearly the serious damage caused by flaws in that work and by people's lack of maturity, whenever it occurs. On the other hand, we are all well aware now of how the pact of progress increases when ideological work is more efficient and when everyone has a good understanding of party policy, perceiving it as his own policy and one which meets the people's vital interests. And that, in turn, will make it possible not only to strengthen the conscientious and creative attitude of each Soviet citizen toward labor but also to improve the very organization of labor and the system of remuneration.

It is noteworthy in this respect that the CPSU Central Committee plenum examined the questions of improving Soviet people's living standards in their full diversity and broadest aspect. There was not simple talk of increasing the population's income and of consumer goods production. The party's attention was focused on exemplary public order, healthy rational food, the high quality of consumer services, and the rational use of leisure time -- everything that, taken in its entirety, is worthy of the name of socialist civilization.

There is still much to be learned if we are to make full and efficient use of the entire very rich storehouse of the means of education and enlightenment accumulated by the party and the state, and our main enemies on this path are formalism, steroetyped work, timidity, and sometimes also lazy thinking. And there can now be only one criterion for evaluating our common activity in this sphere: the level of the popular masses' political consciousness and labor activeness. The CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution notes that press, television, and radio items must captivate and convince people by the depth of their penetration of life, the well reasoned nature of their arguments, and the freshness of their thoughts and words; must skillfully propagandize the advantages of our system, and must clearly show the character and outlook of the builder of the new society -- the real hero of our age.

The party proceeds from the premise that the years and decades ahead will continue the development of our political system, the improvement of our Soviet statehood, and the expansion of our socialist democracy.

Many party aims have already been implemented in this sphere, especially since the adoption of the new USSR Constitution. There has been a perceptible strengthening of ties between people's deputies and soviets and the population as a whole. The nationwide discussion of the most important draft laws has become a firm practice. The role of people's control has increased. The activeness of trade unions, which now embrace virtually all working people both in cities and in the countryside, is increasing.

The election of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, an outstanding politician of the Leninist type, to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium will strengthen still further prestige of the soviets at all levels.

And naturally, the years ahead will also be marked by a further enhancing of the soviets' role in the organization of ideological and mass political work.

Local soviets must involve working people more actively in the management of the affairs of society and the state and in the organization of monitoring. The practice of working people's participation in the preliminary discussion of draft decisions on various questions of state and social life must be expanded. It is the soviets' important task to ensure broad publicity in the work of administrative organs and to foster in everyone a sense of participation in the common cause. The law on labor collectives provides further opportunities for that.

One of the soviets' most important tasks is to comprehensively expand mass political work at people's place of residence. It is necessary to continue to pay increased attention to schools and vocational and technical colleges and to enhance the role of cultural enlightenment institutions in the organization of the population's leisure time, particularly in the countryside. It is necessary to develop mass physical culture and sports and to disseminate the experience of the creation in each rayon of cultural and sports complexes placed under soviet jurisdiction, irrespective of their departmental affiliation.

In all our work it is necessary to constantly bear in mind the specific features of the historical period in which mankind is living. And it is marked by a confrontation, unprecedented in all the postwar period in its intensity and acuteness, between socialism and imperialism -- the two diametrically opposing world outlooks, the two political courses. "A struggle is underway for the hearts and minds of billions of people in the world," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. "And mankind's future will depend to a considerable degree on the outcome of that ideological struggle. So it is clear how exceptionally important it is to be able to convey the truth about socialist society, its advantages, and its peace policy to the broadest popular masses throughout the world in a comprehensible and convincing form."

An attempt to resolve the historical dispute between our systems by means of a military conflict would be fatal for mankind. The character of the further development of relations between us, that is, essentially, the question of the preservation of peace on earth -- both now and in the foreseeable future -- remains the pivotal problem of the policy of our party and our state.

At the same time the threat of nuclear war hanging over the world prompts people to evaluate the meaning of the entire communist movement's activity in a new way. Communists have always fought against man's oppression and exploitation of his fellow man. Now they are also struggling to preserve human civilization and for man's right to live.

The socialist community states have received the plenum documents and materials with profound satisfaction. The fraternal countries regard the principle reaffirmed in Moscow -- that the strengthening of cooperation and cohesion among the socialist countries is the paramount avenue of the international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state -- as the guarantee of the community's indestructible durability. Particular significance is also being attached to the conclusion voiced at the CPSU Central Committee plenum: "The socialist countries and their policy are nowadays a factor of tremendous significance in the cause of ensuring lasting peace on earth." The peoples of the socialist community countries fully share the optimism and faith of the CPSU and all Soviet people that the future belongs to socialism.

The broad international public and all forces that advocate peace derive confidence in the possibility of defending peace, protecting international security against the encroachments of the warmongers, and preventing thermonuclear catastrophe from the clear and balanced assessments and conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum.

And that confidence is all the firmer since the Soviet Union, in contrast, offers common sense and a determination to defend people's right to live, not succumbing to the hysterical provocations of Washington and its ilk, which have called for a "crusade" against our country.

The plenum's impact on the minds of the international public is all the greater since the policy goals put forward by the CPSU expose the fabrication about the "Soviet threat" and undermine those who are trying to "prove" that our country is "not interested in establishing peace." The large-scale creative tasks and the raising of a man worthy of living in the communist future -- such aims not only refute the imperialist propagandists' slander. They also confirm that Soviet man is one whose consciousness, views, and convictions have and can have no place for narrow-minded nationalism, antediluvian chauvinism, or a bellicosity fraught with catastrophe for the peoples. For the man whose creation the CPSU is placing in the forefront of its ideological and political-educational work is a man with an acute thirst for peace who is ready to struggle for it alongside all like-minded people.

In our era it is socialism which is the most consistent defender of healthy principles in international relations, the defender of the interests and peace, of each people and of all mankind.

This historical process is indissolubly linked to the further enhancing of the Communist Party's leading role in the life of contemporary society and to the strengthening of its indissoluble links with the broadest popular masses. The new edition of the CPSU program is designed to help us all to concentrate our efforts on resolving the crucial tasks facing the party and the people. The active, consistent, and purposeful shaping of each Soviet citizen's ideological conviction will mark a new step in the country's development. And then our socialist system will demonstrate its advantages and attractions still more vividly and will accelerate the pace of our progress.

JEWISH EMIGRANTS U.S. 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR' AGENTS

WA221300 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 1 Jun 83 pp 2-3

[Article by S. Fridmanas: "Caution: Zionism!"]

[Excerpt] In the motley, militant forces of worldwide reaction, the role of the shock detachment is given to international Zionism. The bosses of various Zionist organizations, as is well known, are the largest Jewish capitalists and bankers in the Western countries, and primarily the United States. This large-scale Jewish bourgeosie has coalesced with the monopoly capital of the United States and the other imperialistic countries and plays a considerable role in the military-industrial complex and in the spheres of the policy and ideology of the world of capitalism.

Standing on the part of the carrying out of the plans of imperialism and Zionism are the progressive forces of the world, the socialist community headed by the mighty Soviet Union, and therefore it is natural that the entire force of hatred and malice, all the aspects of the subversive activities of international reaction, have their cutting edge directed at our country. In the malicious chorus of anticommunist, anti-Soviet propaganda, Zionism is given one of the chief "solo parts."

It must be said that, since the very beginning, the Zionists in their program united racism with unconcealed hatred of socialism, stating that "all forms of the class struggle must be viewed as national treason." Therefore the ideology of Zionism is hostile to the interests of all the Jewish workers in general and to the interests of the Israeli nation in particular. It is widely used for subversive activities against the socialist countries, the international workers movement and the forces that are fighting for national liberation. The chief content of that ideology is anticommunism.

As early as the period of the initial development of the state of Israel, the Zionists sent the U.S. State Department a memorandum in which it was stated that "the Jewish state will be a support of Western ideals" and a "bastion against communist penetration into the Middle East." As payment for the support that was being begged for at that time, the Zionists promised "to stop the growing pro-Soviet tendency," "to guarantee the enthusiasm and devotion of world Jewry and the Jewish state to the cause of the Western allies."

Subsequently the first Prime Minister of Israel, Ben-Gurion, wrote to U.S. President D. Eisenhower, "I would like to turn your attention to the catastrophic consequences which are inevitable if communism is firmly established in the very heart of the Middle East. I suggest that the free world must not reconcile itself to this situation." At the present time, more than a quarter-century later, Begin, having occupied the same position as prime minister, issues an open call for the unification of all the forces of world reaction under the flag of anticommunism.

Using the considerable financial and political influence in the world of capital, the Zionists are carrying out a large amount of subversive work among the Jewish masses in the countries of the Diaspora. (This term is used by Zionists to designate Jews living outside of Israel.) But the basic work is carried out against the countries of socialism with the purpose of "shaking loose," of "undermining" from within the socialist community, and, primarily, the Soviet Union. With that purpose Zionist propaganda attempts to sow the seeds of national enmity, exclusivity, of being the "chosen people" in the hearts and minds of Soviet Jews. This propaganda is also given another specific function -- the organizing of trips by citizens of Jewish nationality to Israel. But even in this instance the thing that the Zionists have in the first place is anti-Sovietism.

A typical example of this is provided at least by the events of the recent past. Convinced that Israel is nevertheless not the "promised land" that its Zionist "entreating hosts" advertise it to be, the Jews who have been making trips "to their historical and spiritual homeland" have begun to leak out into other countries of the West. The Zionist transfer points have been filled to overflowing with a stream of strayed "children of Zion" who are attempting to travel through, "bypassing Israel." And the bosses of world Zionism have begun to encourage them in this sense, stating that it is not important where the emigres are going. They can go anywhere they want, so long as they leave the Soviet Union.

In this regard, by way of a digression, I would like to recall a certain anecdotal incident that occurred at that time in the midst of the Zionists. An emigre had arrived at one of the Zionist organizations in the West and had said that he did not want to go to Israel. He was obligingly offered a globe, so that he could chose for himself the place where he wanted to live. But the emigre, after turning the globe all around and poking at it with his finger, frowned disappointedly and said, "Give me another globe -- this one doesn't have anything suitable..."

But in real life there are no jokes like this. Persons who have yielded to the propaganda of the Zionists, who have decided to leave their real homeland, prove to be pawns in the dirty political game not only, and not so much, of the Zionists, as of the anticommunists and anti-Soviet forces of all kinds. Because the propaganda system of the West zealously attempts to use the departure from the USSR of even an insignificant number persons of Jewish nationality for the purpose of discrediting, in the eyes of public opinion, our principles of life, our laws and procedures, our ethical and moral norms. The attempt is made to draw the "newly arrived," as the Zionists call them among themselves, into the activities of various propaganda centers.

Some of those who have left the USSR succeed in preserving their human dignity and refuse to participate in the unbridled anti-Soviet provocations. But the others, attempting to curry favor with their bosses, the Zionists, throw themselves into a frezy of propagandizing of the Cold War. Some are used as "inviters," and they wrote letters to their

relatives and friends in the USSR, in which they praise to the skies the Western way of life." "Invitations" to come to Israel are sent in the name of others, allegedly for the purpose of becoming "reunited with relatives." Still others find themselves in anti-Soviet centers, in editorial offices of radio stations, newspapers, and magazines of a double-dyed anti-Soviet bent. By way of an example, one might recall a certain woman named Drukker, who went to Israel from Vilnius, who "unexpectedly" turned up in West Germany, where she was working at Radio Liberty.

At the present time the anticommunist machine in the West is "building up its propaganda capacities," and therefore the need for slanderers and traitors is quite high there. In order to "earn their keep," these renegades heap buckets of mud on our country. They do not shun anything -- including lies and falsifications. One might recall the situation when the Western propaganda machine raised a ruckus because the "prominent dissident" Plyushch was being kept, allegedly for political reasons, in a mental hospital. But when he showed up in the West and began to make his own disjointed outcries, the newspaper VOLKSSTIMME wrote, "The people who insisted on Plyushch's departure have now seen for themselves that he is a seriously sick person."

The Zionists make their ideological diversionary acts by trampling all the norms of decency, honor, international law, and the laws of our country. As a cover for their ignoble deeds they use the expatiation of "the protection of human rights," the "reuniting of families," and the "historical homeland of the Jews."

Let's try to analyze, in particular, the hullaballoo about the "reuniting of families." A lot has already been written about the difficulties and disappointments that await the emigres to Israel, especially those from the USSR. In Israel, as the expression goes, there is no peace without olives. The "pure" and the "impure," the Sabras, the Ashkenazis, the Sephardics, people of the first and second grade -- there it is, a true democracy, the true "unity of the people" of Israeli about which so many high-sounding but completely empty words have been spoken. There it is --the "only democracy in the Middle East," as Zionist propaganda advertises Israel. But all this can remain on the conscience of that propaganda service and on the conscience of the short-witted people who have taken the bait of Zionism.

Among the persons who have expressed the desire to go to Israel for the purpose of being reunited with close relatives, an extremely insignificant number actually have such relatives in Israel and actually go to the "land of their ancestors." But there are also others who leave their aging father and mother and who go to be "reunited" with some second cousin once removed, and also those who do not have any relatives whatsoever abroad. These are political ignoramuses who are completely devoid of a sense of social reponsibility. They are attracted by a world of mirages.

But the chief concern and support of the militant Zionists, as a rule, are other persons. The Zionists realize that they will not be able to carry out their plans without henchmen within our country, and they seek out these henchmen and, at times, find them in the midst of morally and politically immature persons. It is well known that one of the "values" of the bourgeois morality is the huckster's principle: "You can buy anything." And they do. They, so to speak, test the commodity "by touch" before stating the price, and even trade in, and pay for, souls -- to a greater or lesser degree--depending upon the services, upon the degree of salability of the various "personalities."

Who, exactly, are these "personalities" who are ready to betray their homeland, and not simply to abandon it, when they allowed to do so, but also to besmirch it, to harm it, to harm it deliberately, beginning with small things and then taking the course of unconcealed moral and ideological confrontation, deliberate falsification, and, finally, crime! Such persons reveal their bourgeois marketplace psychology, "If they want to buy it, why not sell it?" And so they sell themselves -- their principles, their very soul for a "crust of bread" in the beautiful life that is offered to them by the radio chatterboxes broadcasting on various "voices" in the unctuous wrappings of lies and slander, or by those well-traveled tourists, the Zionists.

The author of this article happened to observe for a certain period of time those persons who call themselves "activists." They are people who not simply want to emigrate to Israel to their "spiritual homeland," as they write in their applications. As a rule, they are not even thinking of ending up there. They want to go "to the West," to the "free world." But they are well aware that there is nothing for them to do there with "empty hands," and so, before they leave, they "earn" from their bosses some "political capital."

I happened to become acquainted with a certain "activist" named Eytan Finkel'-shteyn, who now lives in Vilnius and who is preparing to emigrate. He greedily lets it be known that he knows "enough horrible stories about the USSR to last me all my life, and they will pay me well to hear all of them." By selling slander against his country, he hopes to be nicely set up in the "free world." Those are the kinds of people who are the chief "love" of the Zionists. It is precisely those persons who are visited by emissaries of various Zionist organizations, acting in the guise of tourists.

As a rule, the meetings are held in the apartment of some "activist" after a number of tricks to "maintain security." The "tourists" unashamedly expatiate about the manner in which people in the West are concerned about the "fate of the Jews in the USSR," the demonstrations of Zionist hooligans outside the walls of our embassies, etc. The "activists" are taught how they should conduct themselves in order to annoy the authorities, that is, how to conduct demonstrations, starvation protests, how to write complaints, how to get in touch with international organizations, and how to conduct agitation among their acquaintances and those who are not their acquaintances, to emigrate from the USSR. It is particularly emphasized that it is necessary for various applications to have as many signatures as possible. As a result it turns out that these applications very often bear fictitious signatures.

On their part the "tourists" promise "support demonstrations" somewhere on Fifth Avenue in New York, but, most importantly, they teach them how to conduct demonstrations here in the USSR and how to give reports on those demonstrations to the press in the West.

Then the participants in such meetings begin to hand out articles and literature. They hand out Hebrew textbooks, propagandistic falsifications of the history of the Jews, and various "books" of anti-Soviet content. Allegedly "in secret," they sometimes state that they did not bring in this literature themselves, but got it at their embassy in Moscow, since sacks of literature like this cannot be carried across the border.

After such frank statements, there is an especially awkward appearance to the expatiations to the effect that the Zionists represent only public organizations and are not linked with the special services of various governments. All this sounds just as naive as the statements made by the slandering commentators on Voice of America, to the effect that their utterances can fail to coincide with the opinion of the U.S. government, whereas it is generally known that they are all being paid by CIA.

But the "activists" whom I am discussing seem not to notice these nuances, or do not want to notice them. In the final analysis, it is not important to them who is paying for their treason. After promises that, upon arrival abroad, those potential "rolling stones" will be "treated royally," the latter are ready to do anything. Their zeal surpasses all intelligent limits.

Harm your country? Why not! And so they organize mad rushes by people to various apartments, after they have made application for permission to emigrate, and they call them together for "demonstrations" but in 99 cases out of 100, what usually happens is that they are turned away at the door. As a result, two or three quivering individuals crawl out to a crowded place, with a miserable hunk of paper in their hands. But the Western press has already been informed, its accredited correspondents are already waiting, and they immediately begin to issue slanderous, fictitious reports about the "event."

The author happened, for example, to be a witness when the "famous activist" -- as various "voices" represented him -- Vladimir Kislyak demonstrated a "hunger strike." After eating some thick bouillion, he laughingly got dressed and set out for a stroll, ostensibly supported under his arms by his wife and one of his friends (the "hunger strike" lasted for five days). A correspondent from one of the Western newspapers was waiting for him in Tverskoy bul'var (the situation happened in Moscow). They, so to speak, had a little chat with one another. The next "rumor" flew off to the West. But the "activist," after returning home and having dinner with his friends, took his tremendous dog out for a stroll. That evening he heard broadcasts over the "voices" which depicted in every way the "hunger strike" being waged by the "fighter for an idea" and "martyr," with the delirious broadcasts being interspersed with healthy portions of anti-Sovietism.

When, several years ago, Western reactionary forces attempted to disrupt the Belgrade meeting of representatives of the European countries, the United States, and Canada by unfounded statements concerning the violation by the Soviet Union of the principles of the so-called "third basket" of the Helsinki Concluding Act, the Zionists actively joined in the provocation.

A group of Zionist emissaries arrived in Lithuania from "good old England" and began to give instruction to the "activists" on how to create plausible proof that the Soviet Union was violating human rights. They had with them lists of persons who had applied for exit visas to Israel from various cities. Each person on the lists was given a definite number.

The "activists" were given the task of organizing the situation in such a way that all persons on that list, on the same day, sent to England from various cities in the Soviet Union, postcards addressed to the indicated addresses, on which they were supposed to place their number. The cards were supposed to be sent by registered mail and the receipts were supposed to be collected and forwarded to the West. And although nothing came of the dirty scheme, fact remains fact that it smelled slightly of a planned provocation, to the conducting of which the "activists" had applied considerable efforts and zeal.

Another well-known situation involved the transmission to the West of information of a secret nature by several of the "activists." In particular, they compiled lists of persons whose exit from the country was being held up because the persons had previously worked in jobs involving secrecy. It was necessary to indicate in the lists who had worked where, when, and in what capacity, and the degree of secrecy in the work. All that information was intended for transmission abroad, irrespective of the fact that, both in form and in essence, the unscrupulous caper was taking on the nature of illegal activity. But not even that stopped certain of the zealous "activists."

And to what depths of degradation must a person descend before he will transmit abroad over the telephone falsified information, as V. Rayz did, or to engage in the collection of secret information pertaining to various cities in the country and send that information to the West, as V. Shcharanskiy did?

The latter was convicted by a Soviet court. But Rayz today still lives in Vilnius and continues to maintain close ties with foreign Zionists. In the 1970's the arch-reactionary, Senator Jackson, was the idol of these renegades and today those types joyously perceive any anti-Soviet actions taken by the present U.S. administration.

Soviet citizens cannot reconcile themselves, and do not plan to reconcile themselves, to those who, living right next to us, attempt to preach bourgeois morality that is alien to our society, or principles of national enmity and exclusivity. Their activities cause direct harm to our country.

A person is led into the camp of enemies or their accomplices by his moral unscrupulousness and his lack of discrimination, his spiritual depravity, his foggy thinking, and his lack of ideological or political principles. The Zionist ravings concerning various "persecutions" do not delude anyone. The well-known Soviet author K. Kimonov, a person of great truth, a person who knew how to kook his enemies straight in the eye, wrote in one of his letters, "...The nationality to which a person belongs does not have anything to do either with his positive or his negative qualities."

Our country is the most multinational state in the world. In the single family of fraternal nations, Soviet Jews, like all the other nations and nationaliites in our country, are making a worthy contribution to the job of building communinism, to the job of reinforcing the might and the prosperity of our Motherland. The idelogical and moral potential that has been created in our society is a reliable guarantee that any intrigues carried out by our class enemies, including the Zionists, will always suffer a crushing defeat.

RAILWAYS MINISTER FORESEES INCREASED TONNAGES

LD131431 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0805 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Correspondent Lev Barshevskiy commentary: passages in quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] First I would like to remind you, comrades, of the following figures: In length, our country's railroads account for 11 percent of the entire world railroad network, and they carry 53 percent of world freight turnover. Just think how colossal this load is, and how great are the responsibility and importance accorded to this form of transport in the national economy. It is no secret that the industry has many problems whose solution will require time, considerable effort and capital investment. Serious shortcomings in the work of railroad workers were noted at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum in November. A course was set toward bringing all reserves into operation at stations and depots and in the work of the locomotive engineers and traffic controllers; in short, in all areas of transport workers' activities.

I have in front of me a report giving the main indicators of the work of the industry for 5 months. The plan was fulfilled by 101.4 percent. By comparison with the same period last year, more than 58 million tons more freight was carried. They coped with consignments of coal, ore, oil and oil products and mineral fertilizers. However, there are shortfalls for timber, cement and combined feeds. Addressing journalists a few days ago, USSR Minister of Railways Nikolay Semenovich Konarev said:

"Despite the fact that we have achieved these results, we are not completely satisfied because there remains some freight that we have not carried, and some questions concerning the normal servicing of not just individual towns or junctions but of whole areas remain unresolved. We have a very difficult situation in the Central Asian and Kazakh area today. The fact is that the material and technical base is lagging behind and this must be quickly rectified. On the other hand, the requirements of this economic region have grown so much that in places they have outstripped our technical capabilities. We are not satisfied with the solution of some questions during these past 5 months in the Caucasus sector and certain others. Certain other indicators are also not being fulfilled. A spirit of a high level of responsibility and of critical analysis of our results, therefore, reigns in the ministry, on the railroads and in the enterprises."

One important reserve for raising the efficiency of rolling stock is the operation of long trains carrying heavy amounts of freight. Begun on the initiative of Moscow railroad, workers this movement has spread on many lines. What effect has it brought? Here is the minister's opinion:

"Although over the past 5 months we have raised the weight of the [average] train by 29 tons, this is not enough. Looking forward, by 1985 we must increase it, in terms of total kilometer-tons, by 550 million. According to calculations by our all-union scientific research institute, 60 percent of this growth must come from increasing the weight of trains, and the remainder through raising the density of traffic. This is our strategic plan; therefore we must push this through here. We are working on this."

We have talked in our programs about the experience of Belorussian railroad workers, who have successfully used electronic computer technology for controlling the entire transportation process. What importance is attached to this experience in the industry?

"A goal-orientated program for the active introduction of the Belorussians' achievments has been worked out and adopted -- first in the area surrounding the Belorussian railroad, and subsequently extending it to the whole network. It is like a program for the whole network. I was in Brest recently and asked how things were going. Things are going well with them, but their neighbors -- the Moscow, the Oktyabrskaya and the Southwestern lines -- are letting them down. So while there is a program, there are shortcomings, too.")

Many important questions concerning the work of the industry were discussed at this meeting. In conclusion, Nikolay Semenovich Konarev said:

"Our main purpose and direction is to compensate for those losses that took place in 1981 and 1982, and to fulfill the 5-year plan. The first stage is the year 1983, which means that this year the plan envisages a growth of about 70 million tons in freight carried and in freight dispatched. At the moment we already have 60 million tons. We are counting on achieving a growth of approximately 100 million tons compared with 1982, and we might achieve more. In the subsequent years 1984 and 1985, we are planning, as I said, to compensate for those losses we experienced in 1981 and 1982 and to meet the indicators of the 5-year plan.

DYMSHITS CHAIRS WEST SIBERIAN DEVELOPMENT SESSION

PM151004 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 7 Jun 83 p 2

[V. Zotov report: "Building Up the Complex's Potential"]

[Text] The latest session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Questions of the Development of the West Siberian Oil and Gas Complex, under the chairmanship of V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has examined a number of questions connected with the further growth of the energy potential of the country's main fuel repository.

The commission noted that in the first quarter of this year, all construction organizations fulfilled the targets for commissioning apartment buildings and constructing highways inregions of the West Siberian oil and gas complex. The construction organizations of Moscow and Leningrad and the republican councils of ministers of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia are coping successfully with their plans.

At the same time the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction have allowed a lag in constructing municipal and consumer service projects, schools, kindergartens, hospitals and polyclinics, and also apartment houses in Novyy Urengoy and the settlements of Raduzhnoye and Nyagan.

The commission tasked the relevant ministries with sending executives to the field to develop and implement additional measures ensuring the rhythmical commissioning of apartment houses throughout the year and also social and consumer service and cultural establishments.

In conjunction with the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture has been asked to examine and resolve questions of improving the quality of housing construction in West Siberian cities and settlements, in particular through the use of improved finishing materials, carpentry items and structures.

The commission also examined the question of increasing the reliability of electricity supplies for enterprises of the petroleum and gas industry and progress in constructing the Surgut No. 2 GRES [Regional State electric powerplant]. It was noted that the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is not completley fulfilling the set targets linked with ensuring the development of electricity in the oil and gas region. The 4-month plan for construction and installation work at the Surgut GRES was not fulfilled by the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification organizations. The construction of the Tobolsk TETs [thermal electric powerplant], the Reftinskiy GRES-Tyumen and Surgut-Kholmogory 500-kilovolt powerlines, and others is behind schedule.

The commission severely warned Comrade Tikhonov, USSR deputy minister of Power and Electrification, Comrade Kakhstanov, chief of the Soyuzzapsibirenergo Association, and Comrade Filonguk, chief of the Soyuzzapsibenergostroy Association, of their responsibility for correcting the prevailing situation with regard to the construction and commissioning of electricity supply projects in Tyumen Oblast.

Measures have been outlined for accelerating the planning of electricity projects, buildin up the construction organizations' capacities and developing the construction industry's base in this region.

For the normal work of construction workers and operational workers, particularly in remote northern regions, great significance attaches to the supply and accumulation of freight in the brief navigation period.

The commission session reported that the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet prepared the fleet for navigation and the ensuring of freight shipments by river transport in this region. The ministries developing the West Siberian oil and gas complex, in conjunction with the Ministry of Railways and the USSR State Committee for Material & Technical Supply, have been asked to ensure in the navigation period the regular delivery of freight by rail to the river ports of West Siberia, and the prompt unloading of river vessels, to complete the preparation of departmental moorages for the reception of freight, and to step up the construction of new moorages.

There was also an examination of the question of improving the comprehensive use of byproduct gas in West Siberia, and in this connection steps were outlined to accelerate the commissioning of the Lokosovo gas processing plant.

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN OILFIELD -- A new oilfield has been discovered by the Azerbaijan drillers. The skilled workers of the Kardash Rayon Sea Exploration and Drilling Administration are responsible for the discovery. From an oil rig 8 km from the shores of the Caspian Sea, drillers have sunk a 3,650-meter deep well. About 150 tons of oil are being extracted from this well daily. Plans are being made for the drilling of another 14 wells in that region. [Summary] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 16 Jun 83 GF]

USTINOV, OGARKOV ADDRESS DEFENSE MINISTRY AKTIV

PM211857 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jun 83 p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the Level of the Party's Demands; Meeting of the USSR Defense Ministry Party Aktiv"]

[Text] Soviet servicemen followed with great attention the work of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet session. The decisions and documents of the plenum and the session have been received with great satisfaction and have met with the unanimous support of Army and Navy personnel. To make every effort to fulfill the tasks advanced by the party -- this is the chief thing in the minds and hearts of Army and Navy Communists. This mood was vividly demonstrated in the work of a meeting of the USSR Defense Ministry party aktiv which took place 21 June in the Central Academy Theater of the Soviet Army.

The meeting was opened by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

A report entitled "The Tasks of the Defense Ministry's Party Organizations Stemming From the Results of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Instructions of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee," was delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

Like all Soviet people, he said, the Communists and personnel of the Army and Navy now find themselves experiencing the indelible impact of the materials and decisions of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the plenum speech delivered by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the party's Central Committee.

The results of the CPSU Central Committee June Planum and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet have been received in the Armed Forces with great enthusiasm and ardent approval. The announcement of the election of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium met with a profound response in the hearts of all servicemen. Soviet people know Yuiry Vladimirovich as an outstanding party and state figure, a leader of the Leninist type.

On behalf of the participants in the party aktiv meeting, the rapporteur congratulated Comrade Yu.V. Andropov on his election to this high post and expressed to him wishes for good health and great success in the multifaceted and responsible work in the leadership of the party and state.

The plenum just held, the defense minister went on, discussed topical issues of ideological and mass political work, which our party views as one of the fundamental issues of its activity, as one of the most important components of communist building. The speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the report delivered by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the plenum decisions have armed the party, the Soviet people and our Armed Forces with a concrete program for the improvement of developed socialism and our further advance toward communism. These documents represent the revolutionary teaching of Marxism-Leninism and serve as precise and clear guides for the future.

In the time which has elapsed since the 26th CPSU Congress, the country has achieved the further growth of industrial production and labor productivity has increased the national income.

The implementation of the Food Program is producing the first positive results. The people's well-being is growing steadily.

A special place in the economic and social development of our society is occupied by the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which gave concrete expression to the 26th party congress' course toward building up the country's economic potential, boosting the efficiency of the national economy, and ensuring the needs of defense. The Law on Labor Collectives adopted by the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet opens up new opportunities for the application of the Soviet people's creative powers, knowledge and experience.

The defense minister stressed that the period of history through which mankind is now living is characterized by acute and tense confrontation of the two opposed social systems, two political courses, and two ideologies -- socialism and capitalism. The extreme rightwing of the monopoly bourgeoisie, which perceives military force as the universal means of resolving all disputes, is prevailing in the leading capitalist countries. The rapporteur singled out the following most characteristic trends in the current policy and practice of these countries.

First, the actual [fakticheskiy] sabotage of any negotiations with the Soviet Union which would be based on the principles of equality and identical security, and the desire to radically [kardinalnym obrazom] disrupt the prevailing balance of strategic forces, to compel the USSR to accept unilateral disarmament, and to achieve superiority over it.

Second, the desire to rally all antisocialist forces under the aegis of the United States, to broaden the cirlce of North Atlantic bloc members and its sphere of influence, and to strengthen NATO's contacts with Japan. The situation is moving toward the formation of a new military coalition directed against the USSR. Hotbeds threatening the danger of war and conflict situation "hotspots" are being created by the imperialists throughout the world. There is practically no region on the planet where the threat of war from imperialism has not increased.

Third, the mounting by NATO countries of a qualitatively new and dangerous round of the arms race -- the distinctive feature of which is the creation of new combat means for inflicting a first "disarming" strike on the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of socialism. A particular threat is posed by the NATO countries' planned deployment in West Europe of many hundreds of American medium-range missiles.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov remarked that, for all the acuteness of current international relations, our party is firmly convinced of the possibility of halting the nuclear madness. The cornerstone of the USSR's foreign policy, he emphasized, has been and remains the struggle to strengthen peace, to implement consistently the principles of peaceful coexistence and detente. These goals are served by the broad range of initiatives advanced recently by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries of the socialist community. While fighting to preserve peace, the Communist Party and the Soviet state will continue to do everything necessary to ensure the security of the USSR and its friends and allies and to enhance the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces -- a mighty factor restraining the aggressive aspirations of imperialist reaction.

The defense minister devoted much attention in his report to an examination of ways and means of fulfilling the task set by the party Central Committee of ensuring the closer linkage of ideological work with the struggle to fulfill the key national economic and sociopolitical tasks. He pointed out that, for the Armed Forces, such linkage means ensuring by all forms of ideological and mass political work the high standard of the all-around training of the Armed Forces and their combat readiness to repulse possible aggression.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum require that the Army and Navy military councils, commanders, political organs, and party organizations approach in a considerably stricter and more exacting way the assessment of what has been achieved in ideological work, discern the unresolved tasks and shortcomings in it, and improve all educational practice by every means. Speaking of this, the keynote speaker stressed that the requirements of the 26th party congress for the further improvement of ideological work are not being fulfilled everywhere with the necessary persistence, consistency, and initiative. In a number of formations and units and on a number of ships the influence of ideological work upon the achievement of end results in combat and political training and the consolidation of military discipline is still inadequate. It has sometimes been performed in isolation from the tasks which are being resolved and has lagged behind their requirements.

The defense minister drew attention to the need to activate the efforts of the military councils, general commanding officers and commanders [komanduyushchiye i komandiry], staffs, political organs, and party organizations in improving the specificness, quality and effectiveness of all ideological educational work in the Army and Navy. We must seek, he said, the servicemen's more profound assimilation of the revolutionary teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin, which gives the key to an understanding and solution of the complex problems of the present day.

The fulfillment of this task is closely linked with the intensification of patriotic and internationalist education and the consolidation of the friendship and combat cohesion of the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies.

To resolve better the tasks of ideological work, it is essential to make broader and more effective use of the very rich arsenal of propaganda and education means. In the Defense Ministry's military training establishments, it is important to enhance the social sciences' ideological impact on cadets and students, to improve the standard of their knowledge in military and specialized disciplines, and to observe strictly the principle of party teaching. The graduates of higher military educational establishments must meet the strictest requirements and have a wide military outlook, profound knowledge and skills in organizing battle, good qualities of will, and abilities to train and educate their subordinates.

Cadres are the basic element of ideological work. A definite system has taken shape and is operating in the Armed Forces for training and educating ideological workers and retraining and improving them. We must continue, the speaker said, to make fuller and more purposeful use of existing opportunities for the further enhancement of their professional skill.

The defense minister pointed to work with the Army and Navy Komsomol as an important sector of the party organizations' activity. Noting that our Armed Forces consist mainly of young people, the majority of whom are Komsomol members, he drew attention to the need to step up educational influence on young people. Military-patriotic work with young people, particularly those about to embark on Army service, also requires further intensification.

The keynote speaker then dwelt on the practical solution of some tasks in the Army and Navy. The main indicators of the quality and effectiveness of ideological and mass political work in the Armed Forces and its most important criteria, he said, are the standard of the personnel's political awareness, the state of combat readiness, and strong military discipline.

In the time which has elapsed since the 26th CPSU congress a considerable amount of work has been performed to achieve a correct understanding by all servicemen of the increased danger of war and their martial duty to the motherland and the need to raise their political vigilance and responsibility for the solution of the specific tasks facing the troops and fleets. The leading cadres, military councils, staffs, political organs and party organizations, and entire personnel are consistently fulfilling the party's demands for improving the Armed Forces' combat potential. Work is being performed in a planned manner to improve the technical provision of the troops, Air Force and Navy and the organizational structure and system of administration of the Armed forces. Soviet military science and military art have been further developed.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov dwelt on questions of the further improvement of the operational and combat training of staffs and troops, the improvement of the teamwork of formations, units, and ships, and the assimilation of new weapons and combat equipment, and more effective means for their combat application. Noting the steady improvement of the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces, the defense minister focused the attention of those taking part in the party aktiv meeting on individual shortcomings in training the Army, Air Force and Navy. He pointed to the need to improve the quality of a work in all echelons, to assess more strictly and exactingly what has been achieved, to display a principled attitude toward shortcomings, and ensure they are overcome more persistently.

Complex, and in many ways new, tasks face us in supplying the Armed Forces with new weapons and combat equipment. New weapons give rise to major changes in methods of conducting combat operations. We must persistently improve the standard of scientific research, pay more attention to the elaboration of questions of stretegy, operational skill, and particularly tactics, and control of troops. In research work, strict object objectivity must be observed more than in any other field. Here, strained interpretations and haste in acting on views inadequately confirmed by practice without comprehensive verification and discussion are intolerable.

The speaker stressed the particular responsibility which rests with the Communists of the central apparatus of the Defense Ministry. They are fulfilling their party and patriotic duty on decisive sectors of the building of the Armed Forces. And the state of straining and combat readiness of the Army and Navy largely depends on how skillfully, responsibly and promptly they resolve the tasks facing them. Speaking of the need for the further consolidation of military discipline, the defense minister noted that work in this direction must be performed on a broad front by all commanders, staffs, political organs and party organizations. There should be good organization of combat training here, order should be introduced in service, the effectiveness of political and military discipline should be enhanced, and constant concern should be displayed for people's daily lives and health and the organization of their leisure. In the interests of strengthening discipline, it is essential to improve substantially the standard of educational work in the lower echelon, to reach every man, and to enhance the personal responsibility of every servicemen and every military collective -- section, platoon, company, battalion, unit, and ship -- for maintaining a high level of organization and order. The one-man commanders bear special responsibility for the state of military discipline.

A large part of the report was devoted to questions of educating cadres and improving the style and methods of their work. High exactingness toward themselves and their subordinates and the mobilization of all forces and potential for the speediest unconditional fulfillment of tasks are now becoming the main link in the overall chain of all work to enhance the Armed Forces' combat might.

It is a case, D.F. Ustinov said, of a style of work organically combining party principledness, efficiency and discipline with skilled initiative, enterprise, practicality and efficiency with the desire for great goals. The Communists' special attention must be focused on improving all organizational activity and executive discipline and perfecting the monitoring and verification of execution.

The successful solution of all tasks depends largely on the effectiveness of the primary party oganizations' work. The Army and Navy party organizations are a mighty combat detachment of the CPSU. Through them the party is closely linked with the servicemen's masses and organizes and mobilizes them to the successful solution of tasks of combat and political training, the exemplary execution of service, and the maintenance of a high level of discipline, vigilance, and combat readiness. "The more boldly and specifically the Communists act in discussing urgent questions of the life of the party and country," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, "the more actively they take part in fulfilling the decisions taken, then the more successfully our party will be able to fulfill its historic mission."

In conclusion, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, stressed that, where the instructions of the party and its Central Committee in the field of communist education are being steadily and consistently implemented in practical deeds, where the firm unity of ideological and organizational work has been ensured, there are high achievements in maintaining combat readiness, military order and discipline are firmer, and all the tasks which have been set are resolved more successfully. On behalf of those taking part in the party aktiv meeting and all Armed Forces servicemen, he assured the Leninist Central Committee and Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, that the Armed Forces will continue with even greater persistence to improve their combat readiness to defend the great cause of building communism.

Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, who then spoke, said that the Communists and all servicemen welcome the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum as a combat program of action. The tasks facing the military cadres are complex and multifaceted. It is hard now to imagine a single sphere of military activity outside the sphere of ideological and political educational work. Constant ideological influence on all categories of personnel is a powerful accelerator of the fulfillment of all the Armed Forces training plans.

The solution of many very important questions of the development of Soviet military art, the provision of the Army and Navy with weapons and combat equipment, the raising of combat and mobilization readiness, the improvement of the cadres' training, and the control of troops and naval forces is connected with the activity of the central apparatus communists, it was noted in the speech. It is important that the party organizations make even more active use of means of ideological influence in raising the competence and responsibility of generals and officers, organization in their affairs, and the universal assertion of a Leninist work style and Leninist style of management. Here, too, it is necessary above all to improve the theoretical and methodological standard of their Marxist-Leninist training, to develop in them a need for theory, an interest in and taste for it, and the desire to take an active part in educating the personnel. Ideological work is a matter for the entire party and therefore for each individual communist.

It is exceptionally important to ensure that words never deviate from deeds and that the crux of the matter is never replaced by the form, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stressed at the plenum, and for us that means we must seek the unity of decision and execution and organize the fulfillment of party and government resolutions and Defense Ministry decrees and directives, widely mobilize reserves, exercise control skillfully, and persistently eliminate the shortcomings which have been revealed. Today, now that the party has put foremost the all-around improvement of social production efficiency, enormous significance attaches to revealing and making the maximum use of everything new and progressive generated by practice. Under our conditions failure to heed progressive experience is linked with unused opportunities for raising combat readiness and improving the personnel's instruction and education.

Dwelling in detail on questions of consolidating discipline and organization in the spirit of the party's requirements, the speaker noted the need to perform more thorough work with people directly in the subunits, highlighting here the special role of leading cadres. The speech described the tasks of the military press and cultural and educational institutions in forming the cadres' scientific world outlook, their dialectical thinking and moral complexion, and in educating the entire personnel.

In conclusion Army General A. A. Yepishev spoke of the party measures which must be implemented for the efficient propagandizing of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the organization of their fulfillment locally, and stressed that improving the quality and effectiveness of ideological and mass political work means enhancing its impact on the achievement of good results in all spheres of martial activity.

In his speech, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, dwelt particularly on questions of the practical activity of the Defense Ministry's leading organs and of Army and Navy party organizations) to raise cadres' responsibility for the work assigned them. We are also obliged to do this, he remarked, by the international situation that is taking shape and which is conditioned by the sharply increased aggressiveness of the U.S.-led forces of imperialism and reaction. Revealing the aggressive thrust of imperialist policy, he noted, in particular, that the present U.S. Administration has openly embarked, in their own expression, on a new "crusade" against the USSR with the aim of -- and this has been cynically stated by President Reagan himself -- "expunging communism as an unnatural chapter in the history of mankind." This is the sort of wild idea the White House has hit upon. Taking this into account, imperialism's reactionary forces have mounted a global offensive against socialism along all salients -- in the political, economic, ideological, social and military spheres.

Moreover, on the military level it is clearly discernible that the United States is striving, come what may, to give its strategic nuclear forces the capability to inflict a "disarming strike," which is the objective of a whole series of major programs, including the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe. We are seeing on an unprecedented scale and at an unprecedented rate the development of new systems of highly effective conventional weapons, the accelerated conquest of space, and the creation of weapons which function on the basis of new physical principles. At the same time the United States and the NATO countries are actively pursuing a broad range of measures to uncover new and improve existing methods of armed struggle. On a broad front they are carrying out experimental exercises and research, and they are improving the organizational structure of the forces and the organs of control at all levels. And we cannot underestimate this, or -- even less so -- fail to take the appropriate measures.

Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov then spoke of the problems of further improving the Armed Forces' combat readiness and training, the perfection of the style and methods of work of the General Staff Communists and the raising of their discipline, efficiency, and responsibility for the work sector assigned to them and the resolute eradication of departmental and localistic tendencies which are all the more dangerous in military matters. He drew special attention to the bold raising of new issues, the efficient introduction of everything progressive into practice, and the fostering of a creative atmosphere in the collectives. The speaker emphasized the role of experimental and research exercises. In resolving the tasks of building and training the Armed Forces we must implement most vigorously and purposefully the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's instructions for the consolidation of our defense might, he stressed.

Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov said that the General Staff Communists will focus their main efforts on the speediest solution of urgent questions of building and training the Soviet Armed Forces, raising their combat readiness, intensifying party influence and diverse ideological impact on all spheres of military activity.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, commander in chief of the ground forces and USSR deputy defense minister, speaking of training the officer corps, drew special attention to the continuity of the combat traditions of frontline commanders and political workers. I should like to stress, he said, that we are all obliged to tirelessly form in officers the moral readiness for forms and methods of armed combat which may seem unusual to us and try to instill in them qualities of self-reliance and initiative, and originality in leading people.

Also taking part in the discussion of the report were Col Gen P.A. Gorchakov, Col Gen G.V. Sredin, Adm V.N. Chernavin, Col Gen S.A. Bobylev, Engineer Lt Gen N.G. Shishkov, Col N.I. Gerasimenko, Lt Gen N.I. Makeyev, and Maj Gen A.F. Stolyarov. They analyzed a wide range of questions connected with the fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the intensification of the role of the party organizations in imporving ideological and mass political work. The speakers paid special attention to this work's orientation toward resolving the practical tasks of training the Armed Forces, the cadres' mastering of Marxist-Leninist methodology and a scientific approach toward the organization of matters, and the formation in them of a high degree of responsibility, keen implacability toward shortcomings, and creative activeness in the struggle to improve discipline, vigilance and combat readiness.

N.I. Savinkin, CPSU Central Committee section chief, took part in the work of the party aktiv meeting. The meeting's unanimously adopted resolution states that the USSR Defense Ministry Communists will continue to give all their efforts and knowledge to the cause of further rallying the Armed Forces personnel around their dear CPSU and raising the Army and Navy personnel's vigilance and readiness to defend the Soviet people's peaceful labor and safeguard peace on earth. A letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee was adopted with great enthusiasm.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 21 June carries a brief report on the Defense Ministry aktiv, noting: "In the presidium were Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of Defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, USSR first deputy minister of defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov; Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Savinkin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; USSR deputy defense ministers, executives of the CPSU Central Committee; military leaders, and representatives of party organizations."]